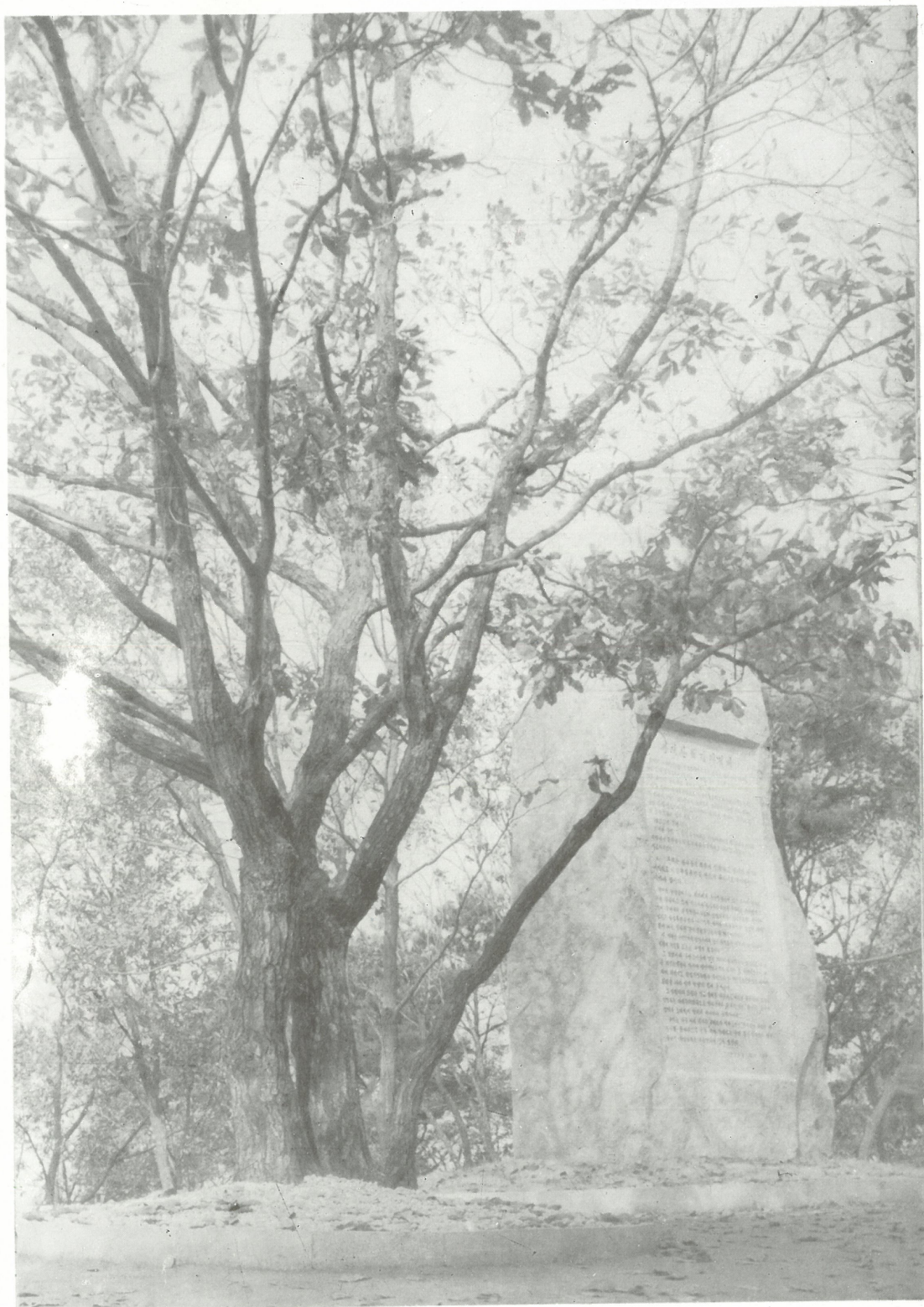


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The great leader President Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi after receiving it



Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests



The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and poses for a photograph with it

The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the government economic delegation of Malta and poses for a photograph with it



The great leader President Kim Il Sung meets Minister of Health, Housing and Labour of Guyana and poses for a photograph with him

The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the government educational delegation of Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and poses for a photograph with it





The great leader President Kim Il Sung receives the delegation of the British Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and poses for a photograph with it

The great leader President Kim Il Sung meets Malagasy students and poses for a photograph with them



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Front Cover: Labour Hero and Dr. Pak Yong Chol (right) has modernized casting and made a great revolution in the engineering industry

Inside Front Cover: This is where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung held the meeting of heads of the underground revolutionary organizations and political workers in the Onsong district on March 11, 1933 and put forward the important policy of spreading the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland. Photo shows the Wangjaesan revolutionary monument

Inside Back Cover: Production of canned fish increases

Back Cover: A rich crop of vegetable in a greenhouse



The Sixth Party Congress—New Milestone in Revolutionary Development

The 19th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held last December decided to convene the Sixth Party Congress in October 1980.

All our working people, highly proud of making the revolution under the banner of the Party, are working a fresh revolutionary upsurge in all domains, upholding the great leader's New Year Address for this year and the appeal of the 19th Plenary Meeting, with a firm determination to greet the historic Party Congress as a grand festival of proud victors.

The convocation of the Sixth Party Congress will be an epoch-making event of weighty importance in the strengthening and development of our Party and in carrying out our revolutionary cause.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the organizer and inspirer of all victories for our people. Its strengthening is the key to success in our revolution and construction and to the improvement of the destiny of our country and people.

Through the Congress our Party will grow more militant than ever before, the unity and cohesion of its ranks get as firm as a rock and its ties of kinship with the masses greatly strengthen.

Particularly, the Congress will be recorded in the history of our Party as a great con-

gress of unity which firmly defended the iron unity and cohesion of the whole Party and further consolidated it.

The Congress to be held at a time when our revolution and construction have reached new heights will mark a new turning point in mightily promoting the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today unprecedentedly heavy and huge tasks are set before our Party and revolution. So the Congress will be that of new general onward movement to strengthen our revolutionary forces in every way and organize and mobilize the whole Party, the entire army and all people for the pre-schedule fulfilment of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan.

The Congress of our glorious Party will be a significant one which will mark a new milestone in the history of our Party and a great historic one which will open bright prospects before our country and people.

A decade has gone since the historic Fifth Party Congress. This was the proudest decade full of outstanding events in our people's forward movement and great changes.

In this decade our people, upholding the grand programme set forth by the great leader at the Fifth Party Congress and at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Party, attained great

successes in all areas of the revolution and construction, bravely overcoming obstacles and difficulties. Holding aloft the banner of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, they worked hard and splendidly carried out the Six-Year Plan and paved the way for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan. This is a brilliant achievement made by them in economic construction.

Through the struggle for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the results of industrialization were consolidated and expanded and the foundations of our independent national economy further strengthened and grand monumental buildings of the age of the Workers' Party rose.

The great rural theses and the Juche farming methods were thoroughly put into effect. As a result, we reaped rich harvest every year in spite of the serious influence of the cold front and the people's living improved radically. The revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society progressed dynamically and the ideological qualities of the working people underwent a fundamental change. Science and technology rapidly developed and our Juche literature and arts brilliantly bloomed.

Looking back on our Party's last decade of worthy and victorious struggle, our people feel it as their greatest pride that they started a new historic onward movement to model the whole society after the Juche idea.

Modelling the whole society after the Juche idea is a struggle of new higher stage to carry out our revolutionary cause started in the Paekdu forests and a most glorious and worthy work to complete it comprehensively.

For this the 1970s was a decade of great significance in the development of our Party and revolution.

Great changes brought about by our people in the past period are entirely due to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led our Party and revolution from victory to victory with his remarkable art of leadership.

He founded our Party, overcoming bitter trials and difficulties of the revolution, and performed lasting revolutionary exploits. The strengthening and development of our Party and all successes in the Korean revolution are unthinkable apart from his outstanding and

seasoned leadership.

Under his leadership our Party has grown into an iron party which does not waver in any storm and stress, into a powerful revolutionary party which has performed epoch-making miracles and exploits in the revolution and construction.

Because we are led by him who has explored our revolutionary path with his great ideology and revolutionary activities, our Party can be ever-victorious and our people happy today and our country can have a bright future.

That is why our Party and people are full of a firm resolution to further consolidate their brilliant success attained in the revolution and construction under his wise guidance and strive on to complete their revolutionary cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must constantly move on to fresh victories and continue with the revolution without resting on our laurels."

Our present struggle is worthier and bright prospects lie open before our people.

All our working people are equipped more closely than ever before with the Juche idea and burn with intense loyalty to the Party and the leader, and are struggling with a high political and ideological consciousness and firm determination to execute the grand plan of the Party.

They are now bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction to greet the Sixth Party Congress with high political zeal and brilliant labour feats.

The 19th Plenary Meeting set out the militant task of greeting the historic Congress with another great upsurge in socialist construction.

"Let's greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and brilliant labour feats!" is the call of our Party today and the militant slogan of our people this year.

The pre-schedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan is a sacred task of our people for the capture of a higher peak of socialism, the eternal prosperity of our country and

the welfare of the coming generations.

This year our people will make signal progress in socialist economic construction by normalizing production and vigorously promoting the technical revolution in all fields.

Our people are now bringing about a steady upsurge in production through the struggle to implement the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in all branches of the national economy.

Our agricultural working people are striving to produce 9.5 million tons of grain this year by thoroughly applying the Juche farming methods while consolidating achievements already made.

Our working people are raising a great whirlwind of technical revolution in all branches and units of the national economy, boldly thinking and innovating like hidden heroes.

The Congress will become an important occasion strengthening our Party and demons-

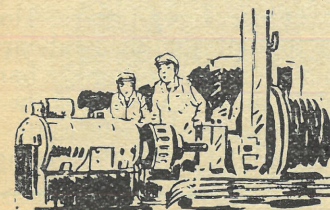
trating its might.

A struggle is now progressing more vigorously than before to further strengthen the Party organizationally and ideologically and radically improve its work.

As long as there are the wise guidance of the Party and the leader and our people who are fighting entrusting their destiny entirely to them there can be no impregnable fortress.

Only greater victory and glory are in store for our people who, closely united around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are moving ahead vigorously, upholding the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

Our people will greet the historic Sixth Party Congress as a great festival of victors by making continuous innovations and steady advance at the Chollima speed plus the speed campaign and fulfilling ahead of schedule their national economic plan for this year by the Party Congress.



Interesting "Cableway Power Plant"

When you go to the Tongam Mine, the cableway pleasantly suspended between high and steep mountains attracts your eyes. It plays a big role in ore carriage.

The miners call it a "cableway power plant." Why? It is because it is used to generate electric power.

The mine uses some of electricity thus obtained for the automatic control of the cableway and the rest for other operations.

In other words, the cableway is a means of transport and a power station at the same time.

It produces electricity more than enough to operate a few local industry factories.

Many difficult problems arise in de-

signing, laying and operating a cableway at a place with a steep gradient.

But the mine, turning to good account these geographical conditions, generates electricity and successfully uses it for the automatic operation of the cableway.

The mine shows that even in mountainous areas with a steep gradient cableways can be laid and used for various purposes. It is a notable success achieved in carrying out our Party's policy of transport by pipeline, belt conveyor and cableway.

The mine is now building another cableway of the same size with the present one with its own strength and technique to increase its transport capacity and double its power generation.

== HIDDEN PATRIOT ==

Story about Labour Hero and Dr. Pak Yong Chol, Chair Head of Kanggye Communist College, and Other Three-Revolution Team Members

Some time ago an enlarged plenary meeting of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held. Chairing this meeting, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke highly of the achievements scored in technical innovation by the three-revolution team members dispatched to a factory. He was greatly pleased, saying that he had found Paek Sol Hui not long ago and this time he found such an unknown patriot as Pak Yong Chol here.

He awarded the title of Labour Hero to Pak Yong Chol who rendered distinguished service to the technical revolution and cared to confer the academic degree of doctor of engineering upon him.

Pak Yong Chol and other three-revolution team members mentioned here are new-type technical personnel who grew up under his well-advised guidance and loving care. They succeeded in modernizing the production of castings, which meant a great revolution in the engineering industry.

The creation of a new history in bringing about a revolutionary turn in moulding—this proud course clarifies the source of strength which promotes technological development and advances revolution.

Eager to Bring About Innovation

It happened one day in mid-February 1973. Several young men, haversacks on their backs, halted in front of a machine-building plant, feasting their eyes on the magnificent buildings. They were Pak Yong Chol, head of a chair of the Kanggye Communist College, and other three-revolution team members dispatched

ed there.

Without getting rested after a travel they soon headed for the casting shop.

Their first gaze was held by red-hot castings and the workers who, bathed in perspiration, were removing sand.

Can't we find any better way of moulding? —Pak Yong Chol thought. Having returned to his lodging with a heavy heart that night, he got together with his team members, and said:

"Our Party values the workers. How can we leave them to continue hard labour as today? We've come here upholding the banner of the three revolutions in response to the call of the Party. Let us young intellectuals bring pleasure to the great leader by solving this problem!"

His appeal found immediate response among his colleagues.

When dispatching three-revolution team members to all parts of the country for the first time, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Only by constantly renovating technology everywhere through a dynamical technical revolution is it possible to free the working people from difficult and arduous labour, settle the strained labour problem and increase the per capita output value as well."

Guided by the great leader's words the team members buckled down to the task of producing castings on modern lines.

Pak Yong Chol began his research by studying the great leader's teachings.

One day he came across the passages in the great leader's speech delivered at the August 1960 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee. Clarified in it was the direction to be followed in turning out materials needed for machines.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung awards the title of Labour Hero to Comrade Pak Yong Chol, chair head of the Kanggye Communist College

The idea of technical innovation that did occur to him was conceived to remove complicated and labour-consuming casting processes and hard labour and rapidly increase production.

The first job he undertook was to confirm his new device theoretically. To do this he gathered scores of authoritative Korean and foreign books on metallurgy, moulding and mechanics. With the help of these books he racked his brains trying to explore the new horizon of technology. But all the books he had gathered were of no special help to his study, because these were confined to proving the correctness of the existing theories and methods based on the long-pending scientific researches and practical experiences.

This weighed heavily on his mind. He asked a technical worker of the factory for help. But the answer was that the present moulding method was the concentrated embodiment of human civilization and wisdom.

He, however, had not deviated an iota from his research.

One day in the course of conversation with a veteran worker who had been with the casting shop from his youthhood, Pak Yong Chol gained strength from his words, and said to his colleagues:

"Comrades, we've learned technique just in Korea for the sake of the Korean revolution and the Korean working class. It is our duty to make it serve them. In establishing propositions, pursuing researches and making discoveries we must base ourselves on our own things. What we must rely on is not the existing theories or experiences but the teachings given by the great leader. Our conception is based on them."

This is how he started determinedly his scientific pursuits guided by the great leader's doctrine, breaking away from the framework of the existing experiences and methods applied for thousands of years.

Covering Many Miles

The first attempt undertaken by the three-revolution team members was to produce a casting weighing nearly 70 kg.

But, from the start, the established theories threw obstacles in the way of their attempt.

Pak Yong Chol and his colleagues, faithful to the banner of technical revolution, formed a technical innovation group. Then they began to draw up blueprints and bring in materials necessary for their undertaking.

Wearing workman's blouses, they would dig the ground to gather pieces of scrap-iron and then carry them on their backs. Perhaps no one could then imagine that they were researchers engaged in devising a heretofore unprecedented method in moulding.

Their strenuous efforts proved to be successful in the production of equipment and transformation of casting process on modern lines. The form of product was comparatively agreeable. But close examination revealed that there was many a technical problem to be tackled.

Days of groping passed again.

Trying hard to find a solution, Pak Yong Chol went among the veteran casting workers. This proceeded from a conviction that the solution could be produced by only following the respected and beloved leader's great practical example, the Juche-oriented method—having faith in the strength of the workers and settling problems in reliance upon them.

The words of veteran casting workers helped him to realize that more extensive and deeper knowledge was needed for the solution of the problem.

From then on he would stay up late at night, absorbed in reading scientific and technical books on chemistry, thermotics, etc.—the spheres totally unfamiliar to him.

In the course of painstaking research he found a key for the solution of the problem. It was to obtain a new addition agent.

With a view to finding raw materials necessary for this addition agent, he wrote hundreds of letters and sent them to every quarter. Then he made a study of the distribution of mineral ores in his province. However hard he tried, such a mineral ore was not to be found in his province.

So he decided to travel through the country, going beyond the bounds of his province.

In order to obtain it, he set off at once, carrying a sample of an unknown mineral. He was unaware of where that mineral was buried and how it was called.

He had to go through all manner of hardships during his travel. It was like a man

seeking a needle in a sandy beach. The sufferings he had undergone were beyond description.

Defying blizzard of the northern area and long rain of the eastern coast he covered many miles in search of this raw material. At last he succeeded in making a necessary addition agent by means of mixing up 80-odd kinds of raw materials including the said mineral.

This rendered it possible for them to turn out a casting by a new method. Later, they sent this product to the three-revolution exhibition to be held in Pyongyang.

One day not long after that, an official visited their work place and conveyed a happy news to them. He said that the great leader, while looking round the exhibition, had close look at the said product and spoke highly of it, expressing great satisfaction.

When informed of the great leader's words that as a small one was made successfully by a new method, the manufacture of a large one would also be quite possible, Pak Yong Chol and his team members felt great confidence and courage welling up in their hearts.

Thus they set about producing an equipment large enough to produce big castings.

While drafting thousands of blueprints and preparing materials on their own, they manufactured the equipment necessary for the production of large-scale castings at last.

What remained now was to successfully make a test.

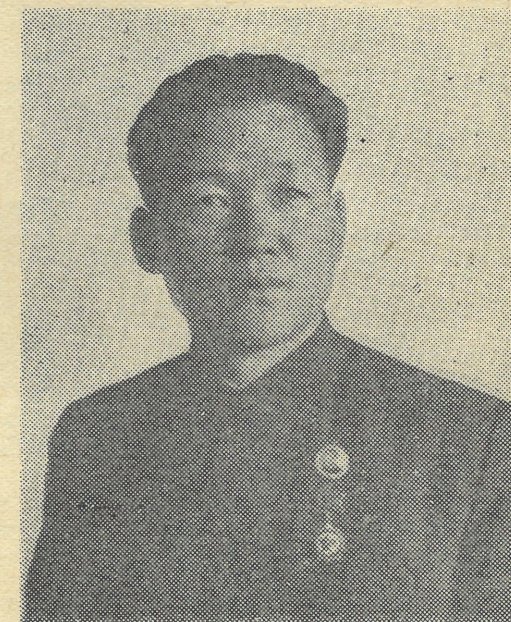
When preparing for the first test, they little expected that their test should repeat failures hundreds of times.

Whenever they came a cropper in the test, there arose difficult job—clearing up the cause of failure and taking nearly one ton iron lump off the equipment.

But they overcame all difficulties on their own.

After 240 tests they succeeded in the production of large castings by a new method, which they had desired so ardently and to which they had dedicated all their wisdom and energies.

Informed of this, the great leader sent a letter of thanks to Pak Yong Chol and other members of the three-revolution team there. This was a manifestation of his great trust reposed in them.



With a Pure Heart

During the seven years of scientific pursuits and creation the thinking always uppermost in the mind of Pak Yong Chol was that he would be faithful to the banner of technical revolution, with a pure heart as a vanguard of the three revolutions dispatched by the great leader.

It happened one night when Pak Yong Chol succeeded in the first-stage test for the modernization of casting production through introduction of a new addition agent. When a cast metal was produced after hundreds of failures, with all its technical requirements satisfied, the team members set up shouts of joy, embracing each other.

But the following day Pak Yong Chol who had been so deeply stirred resumed his researches into addition agent. People could not but be surprised at this.

"Have you anything else to do yet?" asked his team members.

He pointed to a receptacle containing addition agent.

The addition agent in it was a compound

of over 80 kinds of materials brought in from various parts of the country. In the experimental stage, he thought, this agent can be produced by mixing up different materials transported from various areas, but its extensive introduction at different machine plants will be very complex and inconvenient.

He racked his brains for the solution of this problem. An idea seized upon him. "Among many materials there will surely be a few ingredients indispensable for the production of the addition agent and their discovery will provide a more favourable condition for its introduction."

To attain the new goal he made tests over and over again and bent all his energies to the analysis of raw materials and the calculation of the mixing rate.

He was not a specialist in metallurgy nor a specialist in chemistry. Accordingly, it was

not an easy job for him to find the compound rate of the addition agent.

At a time when he was at much pains to unravel a mystery, a technician of the plant who had been his sincere helper called on him and gave him earnest advice, saying:

"I think you've done a very great work for science. It can be said that you've done so enormous a work which a scientist can hardly do in his lifetime. Even though not scores but hundreds of kinds of materials are needed for the production of the addition agent it will certainly be recorded as a revolutionary event in the history of moulding. Now the data obtained in your experimental researches are enough. Surely you are competent to write a thesis for a degree."

But he shook his head in silence and said: "How much the great leader will be pleased if it comes to his knowledge that an addi-

Pak Yong Chol encourages three-revolution team members and workers to make technical innovations



Pak Yong Chol discussing a new technical innovation plan with three-revolution team members



tion agent has been made with only one or two kinds of materials! I'm not entitled to write even a single line for the thesis before the difficult and arduous work has been completely removed in the casting operation as desired by the great leader."

These words made the technical worker realize what revolutionary conscience the scientists and technicians in our era should possess. With such a noble desire he strove hard and finally succeeded in analyzing necessary ingredients usable for addition agent with one or two materials.

Then came a time he had to return to his college, getting through his three-revolution team work.

There was already laid a firm technical foundation enough to produce large castings on modern lines and the first machine tool was assembled with the castings thus produced.

He thought that the members of another three-revolution team to be dispatched there would push ahead with his work in his stead.

But he was eager to see the workers produce castings easily in a good work place where modernization had been effected completely in the production of castings and even

the last vestiges of harmful and heat-affected labour totally eradicated.

Prompted by this desire he asked permission to continue his work there. He was allowed to do so. Then he went among the workers of the casting shop to realize full introduction of a new method.

At that time Chang, his helper, suggested to him that he should report the successes gained in his researches to the great leader and the Party.

At this Pak Yong Chol replied, shaking his head:

"No, I can't. I think the great leader will wait for the report that our casting workers have been completely freed from difficult and arduous labour rather than the report that the modernization of the production of castings has been realized. Let us make a report to him when this task has been carried out... I'm also looking forward eagerly to the day."

As he worked hard with such an attitude, he could devise a new method of casting production, raise productivity scores of times while working easily, and substantiate his study subject scientifically and theoretically and in productive activity.

Training One Million Intellectuals

The whole country is now astir with the stories about Paek Sol Hui, Pak Yong Chol and other hidden heroes.

The great leader found them in 1979. They are natural scientists trained by our Party after the country's liberation.

This shows that a large army of scientists and technicians whom our Party trained after liberation surmounting all difficulties play a big role in the country's scientific and technical development.

We suffered much from lack of our scientists and technicians in the past. But the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung trained a million-strong army of Juche-type intellectuals, a big and strong army of scientists and technicians. For his wise guidance we are heartily grateful to him.

* * *

We had a very small number of social and natural scientists when we founded the Academy of Sciences after liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We prepared a roster of scientists with a view to setting up the Academy of Sciences. It showed that the total number of our social and natural scientists was less than 100. However, we were resolved to set up the Academy of Sciences, because well begun is half done as a saying goes, and founded it audaciously with that small core of scientists." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 283.)

Less than 100 scientists were too small in number for setting up the academy of sciences of a country.

When it was liberated from the 36-year-long colonial rule of Japanese imperialism our country had not a single university. Only a

small number of people had got higher education and most of them were lawyers or teachers at that. Those who had specialized in natural sciences could be counted on the fingers of both hands. The great leader published his great plan to found a university.

He sent "written requests" for teaching in Kim Il Sung University to be founded to scientists scattered in the north and south of Korea, regarding them as the priceless treasure of the country.

Moved by his deep trust in and warm love for them, the old intellectuals came to Pyongyang from all over the country in spite of the prejudice against intellectuals and the barrier of the 38th parallel erected by the US imperialists at the point of their bayonet.

Thus the university had a teaching staff of 68.

Under his deep concern Kim Il Sung University, the first university in our country, was founded with 68 teachers and 1,500 new students.

The university begot the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute, the Pyongyang Medical College and the Wonsan Agricultural College in 1948. In this way, our country, which had not a single higher educational institution in the pre-liberation years, had 15 colleges in less than 5 years after liberation.

On December 28, 1949 Kim Il Sung University turned out its first graduates who numbered 19.

The great leader came to the university to attend the graduation ceremony. He warmly congratulated the graduates, seeing their diplomas himself. He told reporters to give a good account of the graduation ceremony and widely report at home and abroad that the first native cadres had been trained.

He did so, very much satisfied with the graduates, because they, though only 19, were

the first native cadres and scientists and technicians trained in our country.

The three-year Fatherland Liberation War placed a serious obstacle in the way of our work to train native cadres.

The fierce war reduced everything to heaps of cinders.

But under the deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung we never stopped native-cadre training even during the war.

He called back scholars and university and college students from the scene of decisive battle against the enemy to research institutes and their colleges.

The letter of recall carried the august name of the great leader.

In the crucible of the war Kim Il Sung University and many colleges were evacuated to inland mountainous areas.

Thus the great leader reopened the higher educational establishments. In January 1951 he visited a factory and instructed to establish a factory college, a study-while-working higher educational institution of a new type, saying that the problem of national cadres was of vital importance for the country's eternal prosperity.

Thus, even when the whole country was engulfed in war flames a large number of scientists and technicians were in the making and scientific research work progressed without interruption.

As seen above, the great leader trained scientists and technicians surmounting all hardships and difficulties since liberation. In December 1952, when the war was at its height, he founded the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the revolutionary capital Pyongyang, which was of historic significance in the scientific development of our country.

The founding of the Academy of Sciences in our country moved the world people to great admiration.

At the news of the appearance of the Aca-

demy of Sciences in Korea at war with the US imperialists, a foreign scholar said in his congratulatory message: "I recently learned through publications that the Academy of Sciences was founded in Korea. This took me by surprise. I consider it as a new convincing proof of the wise policy of the great leader of the Korean people Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, as another victory of the heroic Korean people."

Dr. Li Sung Gi, who greatly contributed to the solution of the clothing problem for the people by succeeding in making vinalon from limestone abundant in our country, wrote in his note, looking back on his life dedicated to scientific research work:

"I would like to say to the world people that only under the loving care of the great leader people can go the genuine road of scientific research, be genuine people's scientists, have a bright future for scientific development and enjoy a most worthwhile and happy life as human beings."

It is not Dr. Li Sung Gi alone that would like to say this.

His words express unbounded gratitude and respect for the great leader who trained all our scientists and technicians into the most revolutionary intellectuals, real Juche-type scientists and technicians.

The respected and beloved leader firmly armed our scientists and technicians with the great Juche idea and brought about a fundamental change in their position and attitude towards scientific and technical development. He trained them into real scientists and technicians making the most of all our domestic resources and faithfully serving the Korean revolution and our people in the great struggle to build an independent national economy and turn ours into a socialist industrial state.

We make vinalon which greatly contributes to the solution of the clothing problem for our people from limestone inexhaustible in our country, produce fibre for the people from

reed, which had remained useless for thousands of years, and converted anthracite, which had been used by people merely as fuel, into "black gold" essential for the development of our national economy.

This clearly shows that our scientists and technicians faithfully serve the Korean revolution and the people under the wise guidance and warm care of the great leader.

In 1948, when scientists and technicians could not even think of making fibre from reed, the great leader who had been deeply concerned about the settlement of the clothing problem for our once ill-clad people with rich domestic resources visited the Pyongyang Chemical Factory and instructed to make fibre from reed growing at the mouth of Amnok-gang River and in the tideland in the West Sea.

Of course, it was not an easy task to obtain fibre from reed. The reed-fibre research group failed in experiments thousands of times.

But the great leader was confident of obtaining fibre from reed. He visited North Pyongan Province and picked out the site for a big chemical fibre factory using reed as main raw material. And then he went to the tideland in the West Sea and gave the task to turn the reed fields forsaken for thousands of years into a "silk island," saying that reed was the lasting wealth of the country.

His great faith that the clothing problem could be settled for the people with our inexhaustible raw material wrought a miracle at last. Our scientists and technicians gained strength from his faith and succeeded in industrializing the production of fibre from reed in seven years.

In this way the great leader guided our scientists and technicians to make our inexhaustible resources precious raw materials and fuel essential to our industry and thus enabled us to build an independent national economy with our rich resources and raw materials.

He trained our scientists and technicians

and led them to carry out this great creative task in a brief time and ushered in a new era of socialist civilization when science and technology are in full bloom in our country which could not make even tape-measures properly in the past.

In the course he set forth the policy of revolutionizing and working-classing intellectuals, the policy of closely combining science with production and theory with practice and strengthening creative cooperation between scientists and technicians and the producer masses and other policies and trained our scientists and technicians into revolutionary intellectuals, new-type scientists and technicians, armed firmly with the Juche idea and boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The Juche-type scientists and technicians trained by the great leader are all revolutionary. They strive to make the most of all our resources for economic development and people's life, readily capture any difficult scientific and technical fortress which the Party and the revolution ask them to scale, learn from and teach the working class in the seething reality, concentrate efforts on the scientific and technical problems which the Party wants to settle and selflessly struggle for the Party and the leader, for the country and the people and not for glory, honour or reward.

The great leader was very glad to find hidden heroes among our scientists and technicians. It was because they were such Juche-type scientists and technicians as he had wanted to see.

Our science and technology have been able to develop brilliantly since liberation as he trained a big army of intellectuals and we could build a socialist industrial state in a short historical period and can now promote mightily Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy as we have such dependable scientists and technicians.

Sariwon Agricultural College

Today able personnel equipped closely with the great Juche idea and advanced science and techniques are successfully carrying out their duties in the countryside and at agricultural research institutes and their ranks are steadily expanding.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If in the future we work harder and send scores of agricultural college graduates to every cooperative farm, our agriculture will develop very quickly and there will be great progress in building socialism in the countryside."

Agricultural colleges in all provinces turn out able technical personnel and send them to various branches of agriculture every year.

The Sariwon Agricultural College is one of them.

This college in the centre of Sariwon, the capital of North Hwanghae Province, is fully provided with modern material and technical means necessary for its educational work.

It was established at the suggestion of the great leader. For its existence of over two decades it has trained a large number of technical personnel.

It has many faculties such as faculties of agriculture, agrobiology, agricultural chemistry, farm mechanization, agronomics and so on.

The great leader gave it instructions many times and taught the content and methods of its education so that it could discharge its mission as demanded by our Party's agricultural policy.

The teachers of the college are striving to improve their politico-ideological and academic qualifications, bearing it in mind that they must know ten things to teach one.

The teachers and researchers of the college wrote and used for instruction more than 150 kinds of teaching materials and several hundred technical data and materials on experience which are of significance in thoroughly applying the Juche farming meth-

ods, while energetically conducting scientific research.

It also has postgraduate, doctoral and teacher training courses to train scientists and teachers.

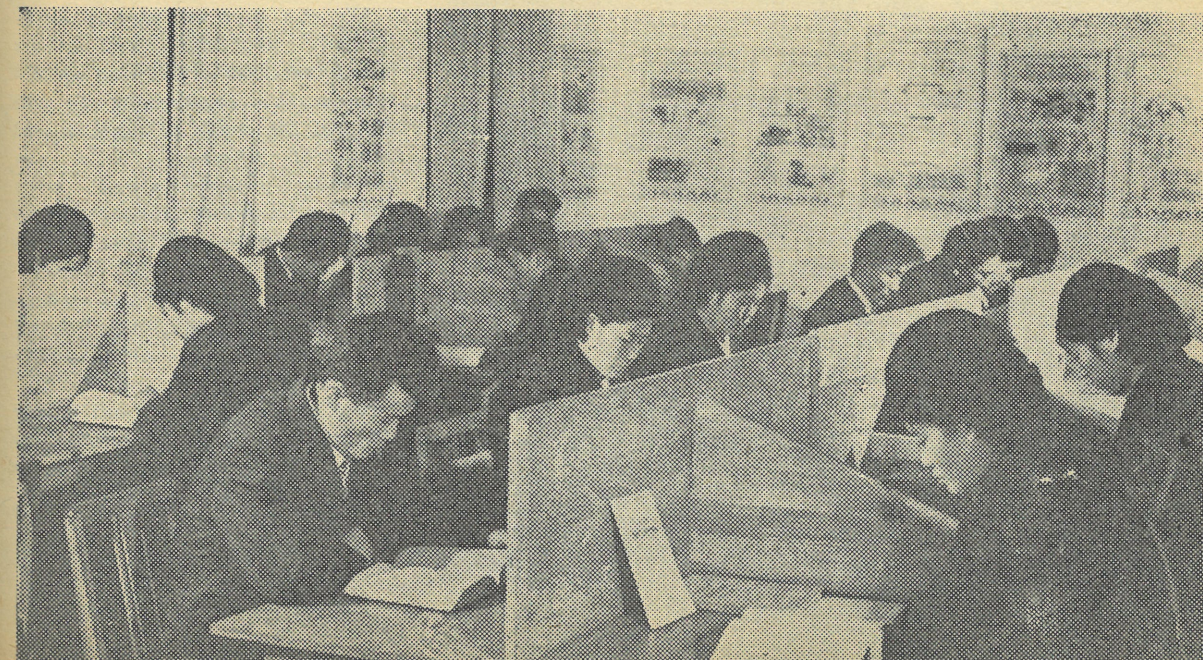
It fully meets the basic requirements of socialist pedagogy for training able personnel equipped with both theory and practical ability.

Students consolidate their classroom knowledge through practice and experiments at the comprehensive practice farm provided with trucks, tractors and other up-to-date farm machines and labs equipped with modern implements and apparatuses.

After learning the basic theory they study their special subjects and have a good grasp of the Juche farming methods through their practice at cooperative farms and agricultural research institutes.

The college settles responsibly the scientific and technical problems raised by provincial agriculture, while training technical personnel for different branches

Students indulge in scientific pursuit



of agriculture.

North Hwanghae Province has plain, intermediate and mountainous areas which have their peculiarities and different climatic conditions.

Taking into consideration such features of the province the college set up practice farms and research institutes at various places and settled many technical problems for agricultural production.

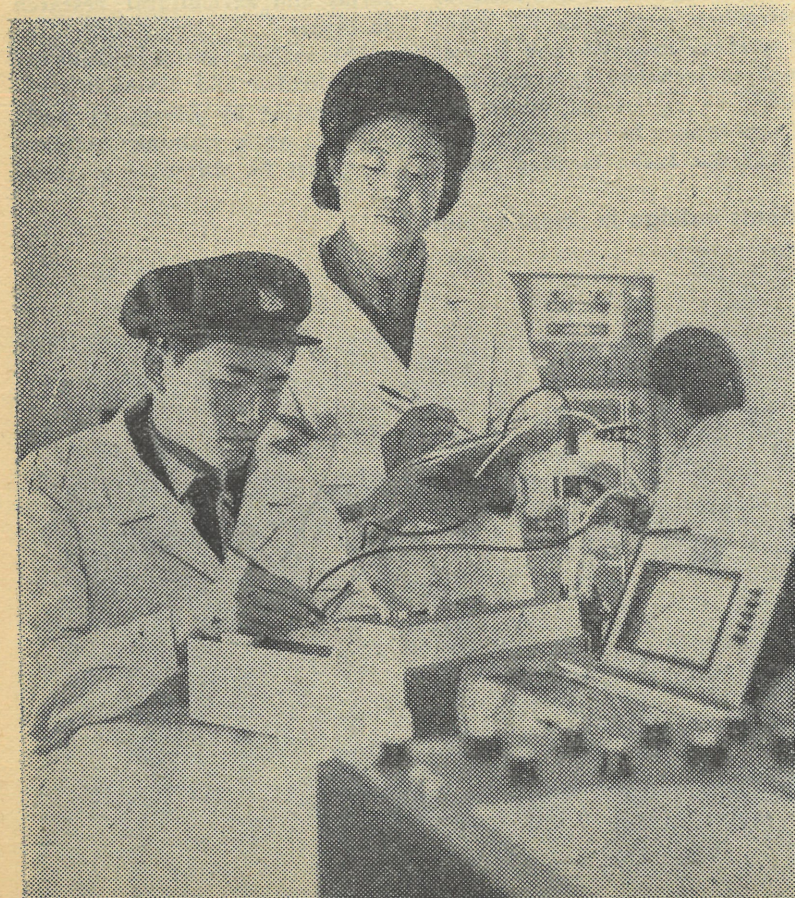
It established a seed-producing system and a scientific fertilizing system on the basis of an analysis of soils in the province and greatly contributed to the rapid increase of agricultural production in the province through successful research.

Thanks to the efforts of the faculty members and the students of the college, Singye and Koksan in the province turned into pow-



Students are actively helped by scientists

Students analyze soil



erful stock-breeding bases and grain production increased sharply in the intermediate and mountainous areas of the province.

Teachers go to counties to give lectures to peasants taking the correspondence course of the college.

The correspondence course of the college turns out hundreds of agronomists every year.

We can increase rapidly agricultural production and attain great successes in building socialism in the countryside as we have a big army of agricultural technical personnel who are mightily pushing ahead with Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in agriculture.

Through comprehensive cadre-training centres established in all provinces we are steadily expanding higher education and the far-reaching plan of the great leader to intellectualize the whole society is being carried into reality with success.

Note

I Have Got Higher Education While Working

Our factory has many engineers. Many of them are graduates of the factory college, a study-while-working educational institution. So am I.

I started my working career at the factory as an assembler of electric machines.

A few months after I took the job with the factory a functionary of my shop called me and said:

"Chang Il, you must continue with your study, mustn't you? Prepare yourself to enter the factory higher technical specialized school in the coming school year. You must go on to college in future...."

After graduating from the senior middle school I took the job instead of going to a daytime college.

I did so as I saw many people who became able engineers and noted inventors by studying while working on the front of socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Everyone in this country is provided with adequate conditions for education and development."

Under the wise guidance and deep concern of the fatherly leader a highway lies open for everyone in our country to learn to his heart's content and it is a common practice that ordinary workers enter the factory higher technical specialized school.

But this common practice made me think much about it, because such a luck befell me shortly after I started work with the factory.

My shop and workteam provided me with every condition for study. When I made preparations for entrance examination engineers and assistant engineers of my shop helped me in my study.

Under the concern and help of the collective I graduated at the factory higher technical specialized school and became an assistant engineer six years ago.

I went on to the factory college and studied with workers of my workteam for five years after the day's work. College teachers helped me in my study so as to digest full well in good time what I learn-

ed.

As my scientific and technological knowledge deepened I felt a strong desire to do more work and make some technical innovations.

When I was a third-year student of the college I made up my mind to design a new-type commutator transformer, which was an important task set before our shop.

It was not so easy because it required the settlement of difficult technological problems. Scientific and technological knowledge acquired at the college and working experience gained at the factory greatly helped me to carry out this task.

Thus our socialist educational system under which the state provides all conditions for studying while working, proved its vitality.

Drawing on knowledge obtained at the college I made several inventions. Last year I graduated at the college and became an engineer. I am now working as a designer of the technical section of the factory.

I have now become a full-fledged engineer and designer from an ordinary assembler. This is happiness everyone can enjoy in our country.

I am doing my best to repay the favour of the state.

I have already designed a new, highly-efficient raw material-cutting machine and carried out many difficult designs. I feel pride in this. I owe this to our socialist educational system providing every condition for us to learn to our hearts' content while working.

Workers like me become engineers through the factory colleges. Our factory college will turn out one hundred and scores of graduates this year.

Our factory colleges at different places are training able engineers who contribute to Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy. Thus the intellectualization of the whole society will be accelerated brilliantly.

Cha Chang Il

Technical Section of April 3 Factory

New Fields of Science and Technology Explored

The research staff of our institute are now working hard to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with a high degree of political zeal and great labour feats.

The Sixth Party Congress will mark another historic milestone in the development of our Party and revolution by summing up the proud achievements made in the struggle to carry out the tasks set by the Fifth Party Congress upholding the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, and by setting out a new, grand blueprint to promote the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader.

That is why the staff of our institute, looking back, full of pride, on the path of victory and glory traversed by them under the leadership of the Party, are striving to greet the Party Congress with intense loyalty to the great leader.

Since the Fifth Party Congress our people have made fresh, great achievements in the revolution and construction under the guidance of the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea.

They have attained brilliant successes also in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution set by the Fifth Party Congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must introduce mechanization, semi-automation and automation on a full scale in all spheres of industry; in particular, we must concentrate on the extractive industries where operations are most backbreaking and labour-consuming and speedily complete all-round mechanization in tunnelling, ore and coal hewing and other operations in the pits."

The great leader set forth the original policy for the technical revolution with the three major tasks as its central tasks and showed us the short cut to scientific and technical progress. So our scientists and technicians could cover the glorious path and we could bring about a great change in the mining industry.

According to the Party policy of giving definite

precedence to the mining industry over the processing industry research work to introduce large, modern and high-speed mining equipment and various means of transport progressed at a new higher level and the results of research work were widely applied. Thus firm foundations were laid for completing comprehensive mechanization of backbreaking and labour-consuming pit operations and introducing semi-automation and automation.

We, who have become scientists under the care of the Party, regard it as the most sacred and honourable duty to do our utmost to execute the policy of Juche-orientation, modernization and application of science in the national economy, the basic tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

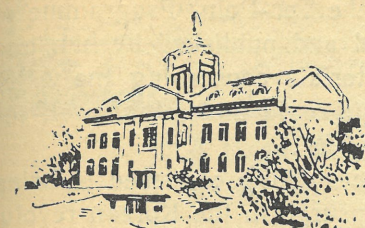
Now our research group is racing against time to gain great scientific and technical successes like hidden heroes who have faithfully worked, devoting their all, to settle scientific and technical problems which the great leader wants to solve.

Mass mining, transport and treatment are our Party's policy for increasing the production of coal and minerals.

To successfully carry out this task in a short time we made a careful research plan and are stepping up research work at the production site. We are striving especially to help to apply more modern machines in the mining industry by settling many scientific and technical problems arising from completely modernizing highly-efficient high-speed and large excavators, coal cutters and dirt loaders suited to our geological conditions and from introducing semi-automation and automation in mining and ore-dressing.

We will greet the Sixth Party Congress with fresh scientific and technical successes in the mining industry by concentrating on the glorious task to settle the scientific and technical problems the great leader asks us to.

Choe Jin Hae
Director of Central Mining
Industry Institute



Strong Roots

A few days ago we visited the Party Founding Museum at the sunny foot of Haebang Hill.

The museum which keeps historical materials as they were was crowded with Pyongyang citizens and local people and foreign friends.

First the guide spoke about the size and content of the museum.

The museum was the office building of the Party Central Committee where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and led the work to found, strengthen and develop our Party immediately after liberation. In 1970 it became the Party Founding Museum.

There are his two office rooms and reception room and a meeting hall on the second floor. They are preserved as they were. The rooms on the first floor were used by departments of the Party Central Committee.

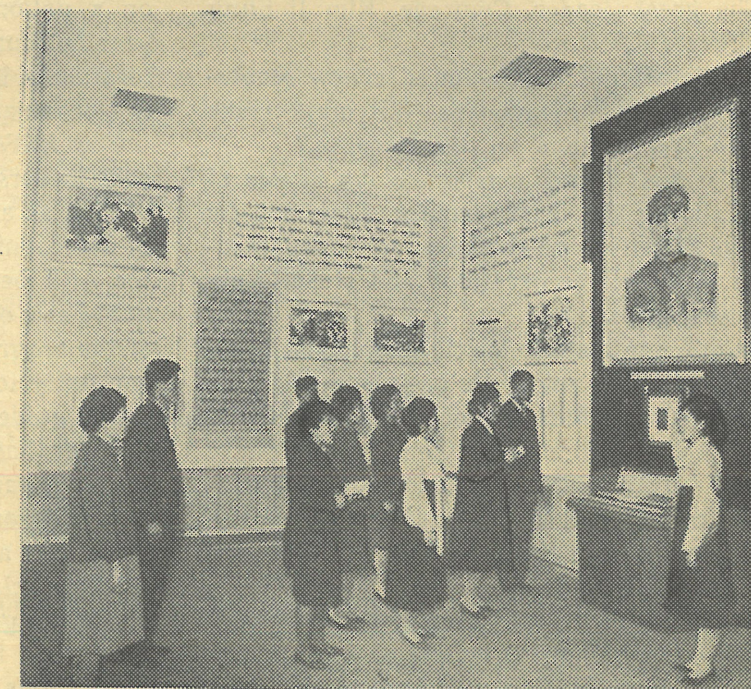
Now they are devoted to display of historical materials. Outside the museum there is a house where the great leader lived.

In room No. 1 my eye was attracted by an oil painting depicting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung forming the Down-with-Imperialism Union on historic October 17, 1926, over 50 years ago.

The founding of the DIU, the first genuine

Account of Inspection

Party Founding Museum (1)



Working people on a visit to the Party Founding Museum

communist revolutionary organization in our country, under an oil lamp in a farm house at Huadian marked a new start of the Korean communist movement.

It was only after he organized the DIU and began to lead our revolution that our people's revolutionary struggle began to proceed in accordance with the principle of independence and our Party started to strike its glorious roots.

With the feeling of respect for the great leader we saw attentively scraps of publications and secret documents of Japanese imperialism relating his formation of the DIU

and the Young Communist League of Korea and activities of the Korean Revolutionary Army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea, called the historic Kalun Meeting in June 1930 where he, setting out the Juche line for the Korean revolution, put forward a policy of building a party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must not fail to found a new revolutionary party for ourselves. We must make ample preparations for the purpose."

"We must found a party not by means of proclaiming the party centre first but by means of setting up the basic party organizations with full preparations and steadily expanding them."

In order to materialize the Juche-based revolutionary line set forth at the meeting he organized the Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army (Korean People's Revolutionary Army) on April 25, 1932 and made organizational and ideological preparations for party-building through the sanguinary anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The norm of the party organizational work based on the unique principle on party-building laid down by the great leader, and notebooks for political study and pamphlets used by the KPRA men and materials (secret documents of Japanese imperialism) about activities of the KPRA and activities of Party organizations in the revolutionary bases and enemy-controlled districts show vividly that he reared many young Communists through revolutionary struggle.

The founding and activities of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front body in our country, were of great significance in pushing ahead with the organizational and ideological preparations for party-building.

Room No. 1 displays the report of the great leader made at the Nanhutou Meeting in

February 1936, the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF charted and published by him and many other materials concerning the ARF. Through them we could understand well the activities of the ARF.

At the historic meeting convened to bring about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution he put forward the policy to develop the preparatory work for the building of a party on a nationwide scale and on May 5 that year he founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a mass revolutionary organization.

The ARF made it possible to realize his sole leadership over the whole Korean revolution as a revolutionary party did not exist in our country. The Ten-Point Programme of the ARF became the ideological and theoretical basis of a party to be built and the basis of the programme of a Juche-type revolutionary party to be founded.

The guide explained, pointing to materials, the fact that after the Nanhutou Meeting and the Donggang Meeting the networks of Party and ARF organizations speedily spread at home and abroad.

Our special attention was drawn by originals of the great leader's works widely circulated when the KPRA units and the ARF organizations at many places at home and abroad were carrying on their activities for expanding the networks of Party and ARF organizations.

Telling gripping stories about them, the guide said that the KPRA men studied hard his works containing the strategic and tactical policies for the Korean revolution and rich experiences and that the great leader guided even company party branch meetings and formed party groups of home revolutionaries.

As seen above, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically pushed ahead with the preparatory work for founding our Party in the hard days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. As a result, lots of Juche-
(Continued on Page 26)



A Great Man

The History of Golden Mountains

It happened early in the autumn of 1947.

On his way back to Pyongyang from a guidance tour of Chongjin and Wonsan, the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il Sung stayed the night in the remote mountain village of Unha-ri, Yangdok County.

Unha-ri is so high up in the mountains that it is said that one has to climb up and down 99 times to get to the village. So it had been regarded as unsuitable for human habitation.

The General and his party kept climbing a long while. The rugged mountain path was useless for a car. His aides did not know exactly why the General was sweating, walking up into the high mountains where there was barely a path. They crossed one mountain after another and found a house at the sunny foot of a mountain.

The General looked round for a moment in front of the house. The gorge was deep and the place was surrounded by high mountains. The scenery was beautiful.

The General walked into the courtyard of the house and called the master. An old man of about 70 came out.

"How do you do, Grandpa?"

"Are you from the county office? I seem to have seen you once somewhere...."

The old man looked closely at the General. "Grandpa, may I spend the night at your house?"

"Of course, you can, but my house is not really fit.... Anyway come into the room, please."

The old man ushered the General into the room.

As a matter of fact, the purpose of the General's visit to the remote mountain place was to find out more about the lives of mountain peasants. And what the General saw made his heart ache. Patches of field were scattered on lower slopes of the mountains, the house had poor-looking thatch, the children's clothes were patched, and a straw mat was spread out on the floor of the room—all this was a vivid indication of the way the poor mountain peasants lived, they who had suffered all kinds of exploitation and maltreatment under Japanese imperialist rule.

Sitting on the straw-mat-covered floor, the General was lost in deep thought, toying with the wooden headrest.

(Korea is a country with many mountains. It's impossible to make all mountain dwellers live in plain areas. The people in the mountain areas should live by the mountains. The mountains are filled with treasures both on and under the ground....)

Presently the old man came in.

The General sat knee to knee with the old man and asked about the way he lived. Soon, the old man, attracted by the tender-hearted General, unburdened his heart. He said that he was doing farming without anxiety in his own land and living better than in the past thanks to the favour of General Kim Il Sung, but that his real wish was to live the good life of the plains, because his village was too far from anywhere.

The General listened and smiled. Then he asked the old man if he had ever thought of living as good a life up here as those in the plains.

The old man looked dubious—as if it were quite impossible.

The General smiled tenderly at the old man again and said that there was a way to live well even in this place. He told the old man that if one makes really good use of the mountains one can live there as well as anyone in the plains and explained one thing at a time how this could be done.

First of all, the General said that even the sterile land could be made fertile and could increase its yield if it was given plenty of manure, properly mixed with chemical fertilizers. He also suggested that it was possible to increase the cash income considerably by growing the well-known local "Yangdok" tobacco and by gathering wild fruit and mountain herbs and selling them to the state instead of letting them go to waste. He reasoned with him, proved that they could breed many domestic animals, with acorns and grass for feed, both plentiful in the mountains; these would provide them with manure while their cash income would be increased by selling domestic animals, so it was a good thing.

The General said that those living in the mountain areas must learn to use the mountains, which were in a sense full of gold.

The old man listened to the General with great interest.

"As I listen to you, those mountains sound like bundles of money.... Couldn't you tell your interesting story to our villagers? I am sure they'll all listen with strained ears...."

The conversation went on, and it became evening.

The General shared a simple supper with the old man.

At that moment, a young man came into the courtyard and saluted the General courteously.

"How do you do, General Kim Il Sung? I am the sub-county people's committee chairman."

"Ah, you are the sub-county committee

chairman?"

The General warmly shook his hand.

The old man was amazed at this unexpected scene.

(Could this really be the General?) The old man did not know what to do.

"General, I am really sorry that I did not recognize you before...."

He was too moved and excited to say anything else.

"Don't talk like that, Grandpa." The General helped the old man find his spoon again.

The old man's heart was full of joy as he could attend upon the General whom he had longed for so much, sleeping and waking, in his own poor house in these remote mountains.

"Dear General! But why did you visit such a remote place without notice? To think that you General have come to my house...."

As if some idea occurred to him, the old man took out a finger-marked memo-book and a pencil stub from his pocket and jotted something down in it word by word, moistening the pencil point with his tongue. And he said:

"Dear General, I have written here that General Kim Il Sung visited our house. I wish to hand this down to my children."

With a beaming face, the General said:

"Grandpa, I would rather advise you to write down the injunction to pick gold out of the mountains, and then to hand your book down to posterity."

From then on, a new history began in the northern half of our Republic. The mountain areas have turned to gold, even the distant mountains of Changsong, Sakju, Pyokdong and Yangdok, places where there were no paths to bring a cow along from the outside so that the peasants had to procure calves and carry them up on their backs.

From room No.1 we learned clearly that the Workers' Party of Korea leading our people along the road of victory and glory is an invincible revolutionary party resting on such firm foundation.

(To Be Continued)

Kim Sun Ryong

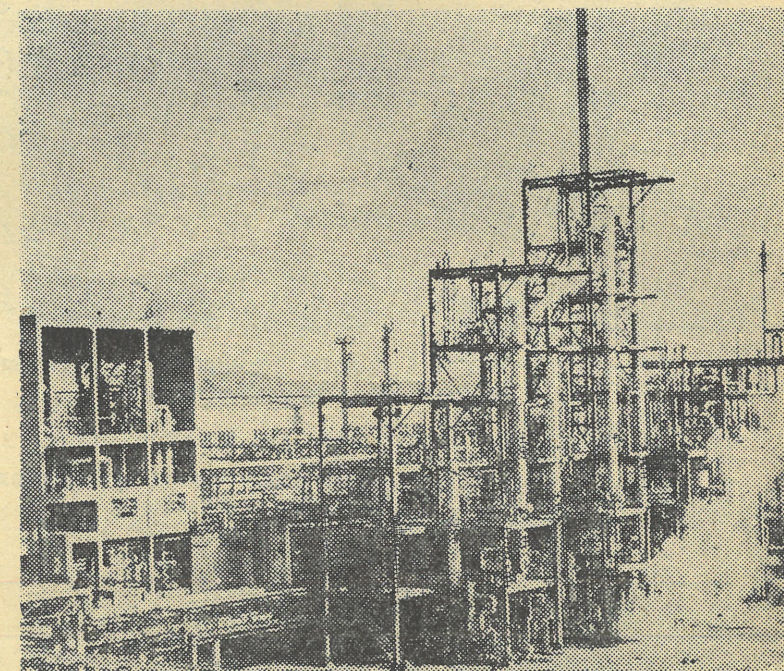
Powerful Chemical Industry Base

— A Visit to Youth Chemical Complex —

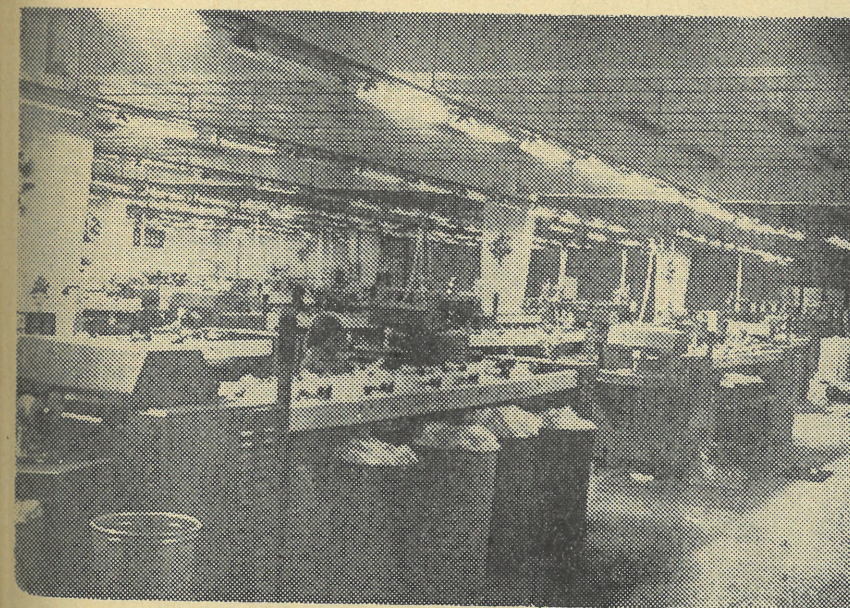
According to the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the giant Youth Chemical Complex was completed and started operation in November last year.

Urea fertilizer, Orlon and high-pressure polyethylene factories were completed one after another and the complex is now mass-producing urea fertilizer, Orlon and polyethylene.

The complex for the eternal prosperity of the country reminded me of a big town. Straight pleasant pavements, big and small pipelines, high-soaring synthesizing towers, round tanks and many other



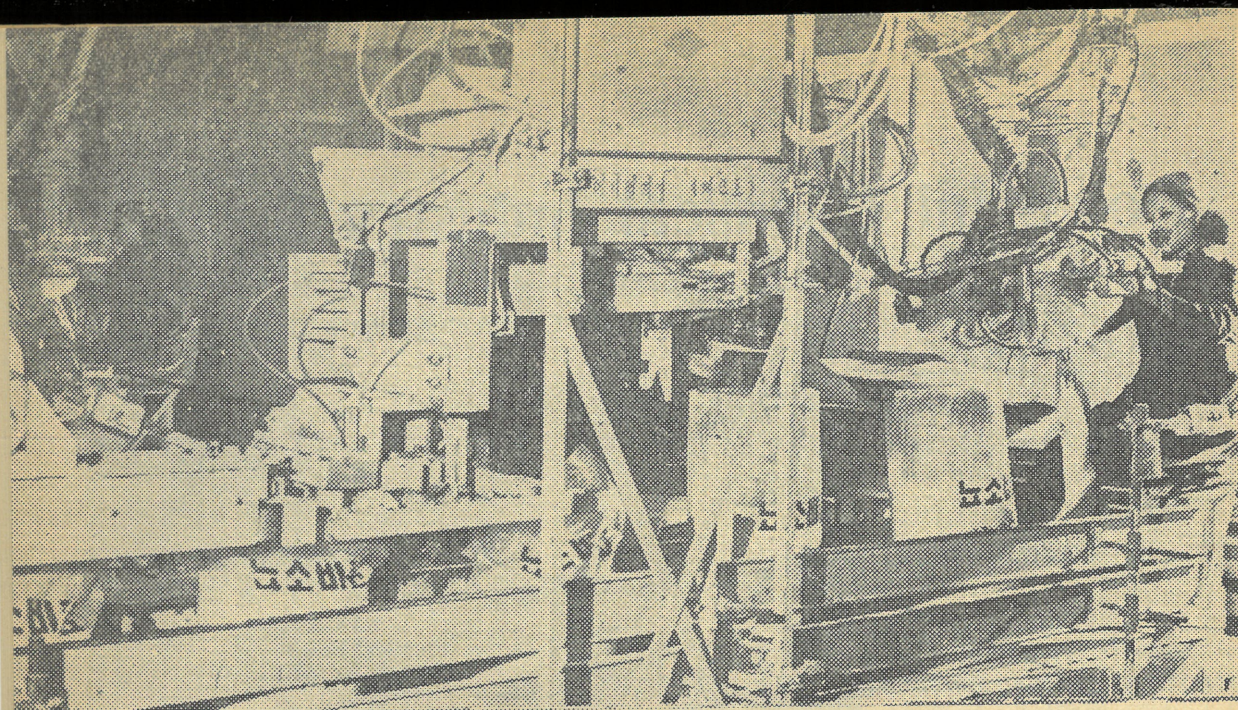
The synthesizing shop of the Orlon factory



The spinning shop of the Orlon factory

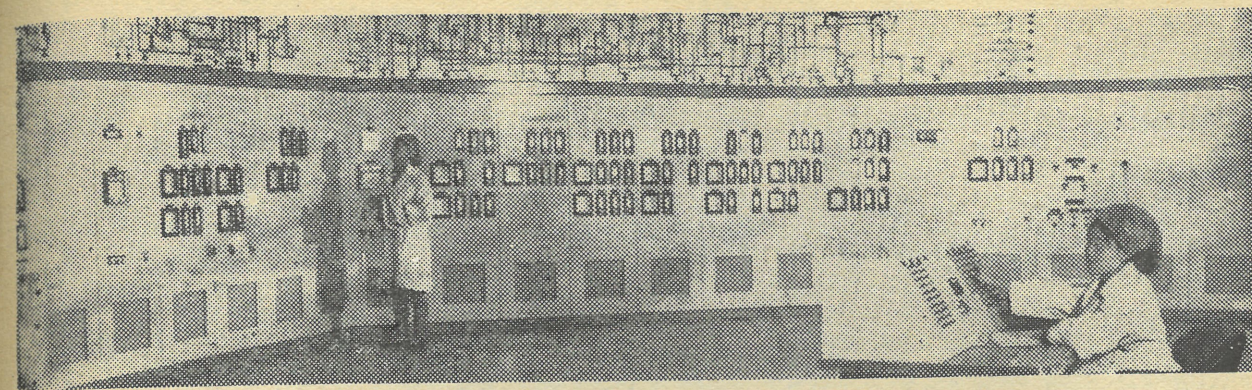
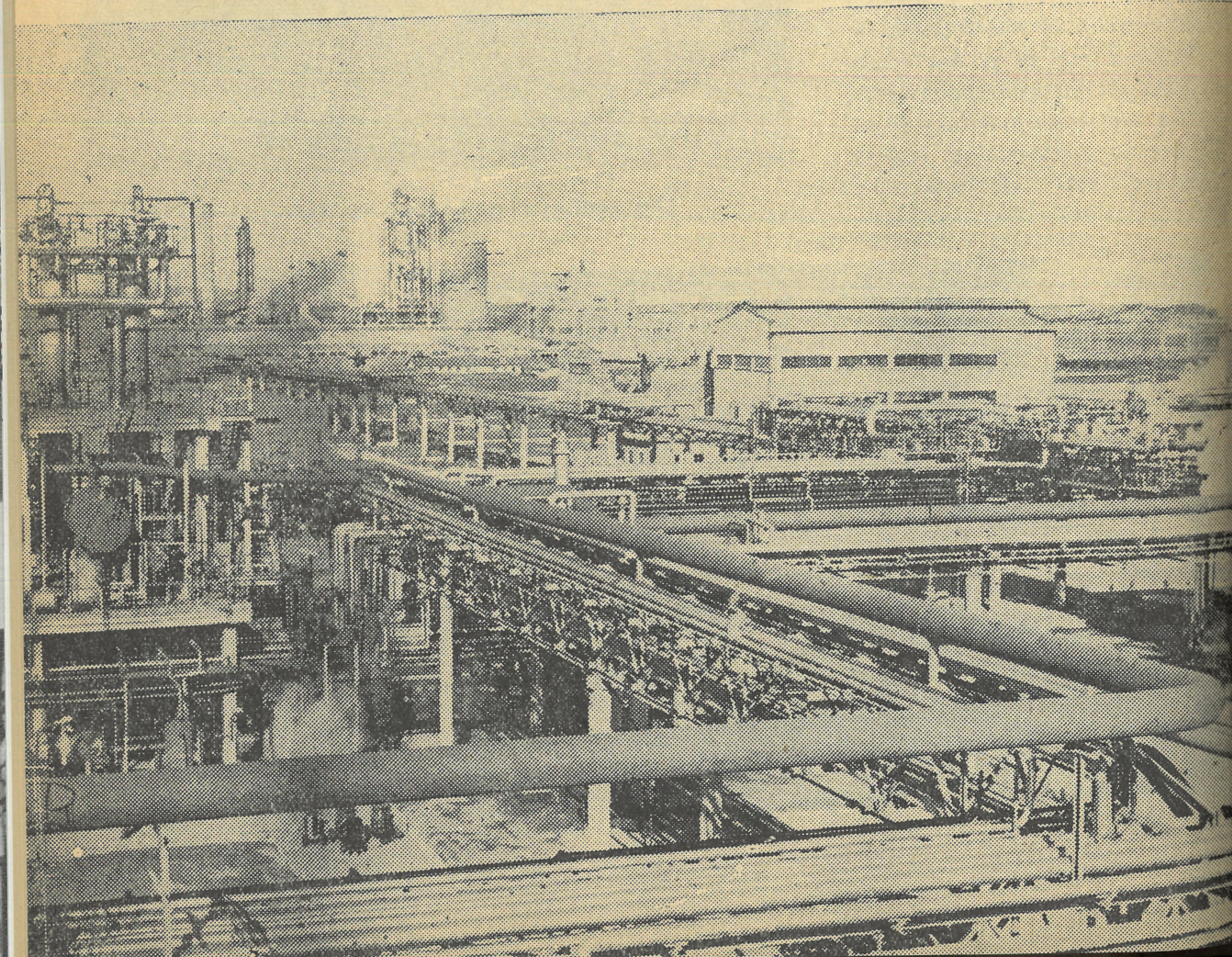
(Continued from Page 24)

type true communist revolutionaries were trained in wide areas at home and abroad and the organizational backbone for party-building was prepared.



Workers step up production of urea fertilizer for socialist cooperative farms

Part of the Youth Chemical Complex



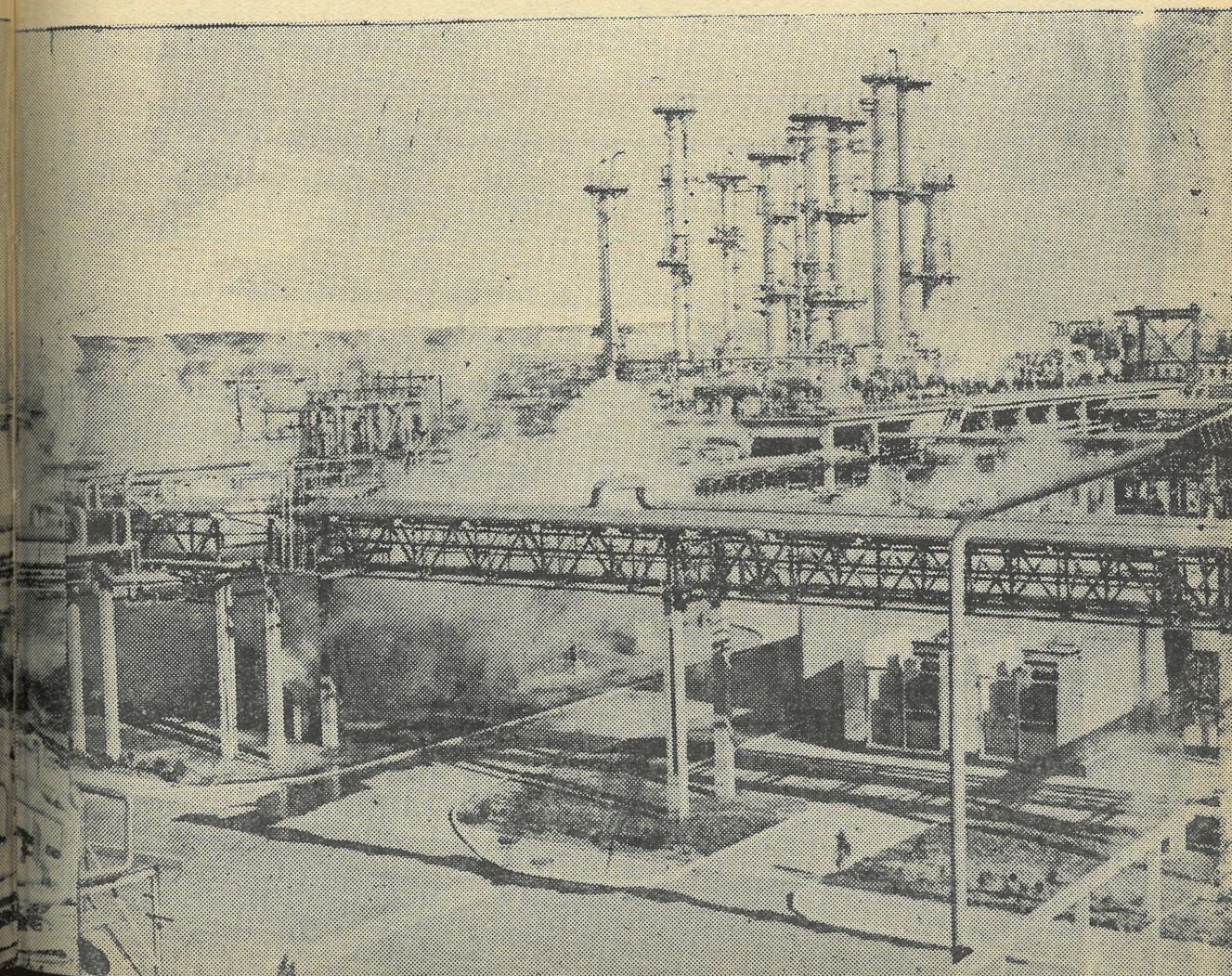
Each factory has its own automatic control room

tall things glittering in the sunlight... All these found themselves in a perfect harmony and looked just like a beautiful picture.

In order to make our people's life more comfortable and cultured the great leader came to the spot, picked out the site for the complex.

taught how to build it and looked after builders' life.

The constructors bravely overcame all difficulties in the spirit which had been display-





High-pressure polyethylene produced

ed in the building of the Ju-che vinalon factory with our own strength and technique, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and displayed mass heroism at every construction site.

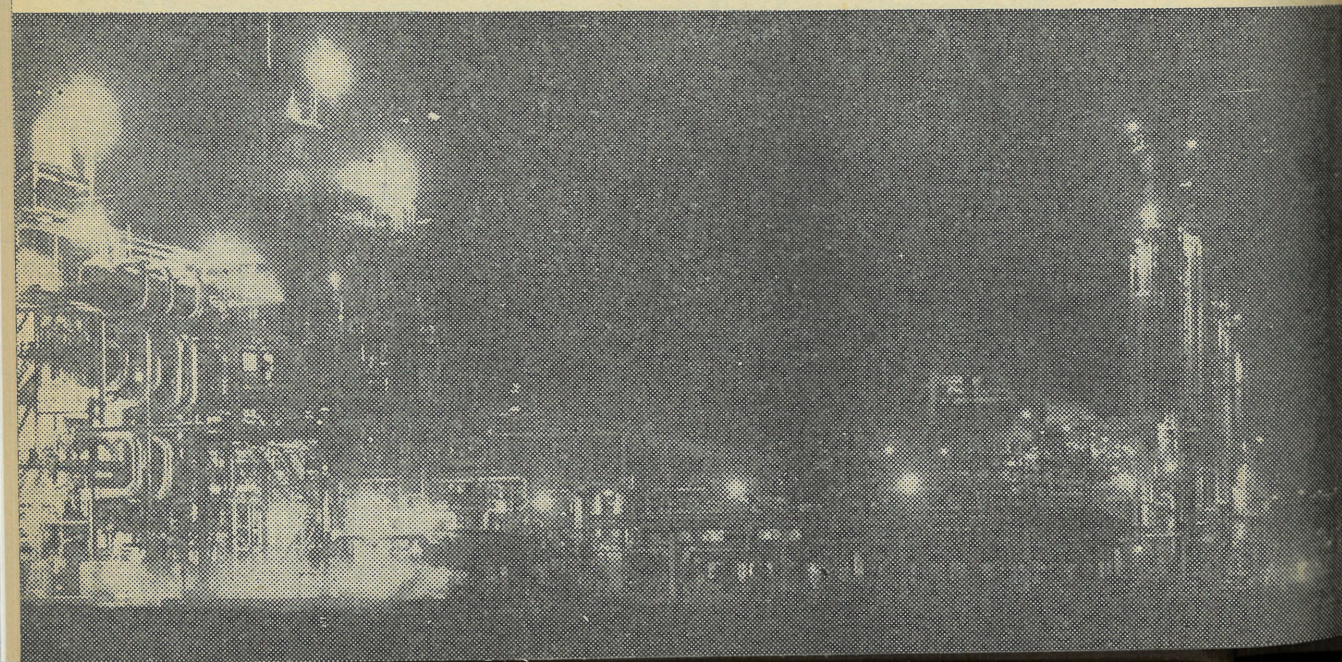
Complicated processes—raw material-feeding, synthesizing, polymerizing and analyzing and finishing—are all fully automated in assembly line.

First I looked round the Or-

lon factory. Spinning is the main process of Orlon production.

The temperature and humidity in the factory were just right and the air clean and the factory had much

Night view of the Youth Chemical Complex



sunshine. Workers in clean fatigue clothes were watching meters and automated production processes with great pleasure and pride.

Orlon as soft as cotton was streaming out of machines.

The general control room, which can be said the "brain" of the Orlon factory, was equipped with lots of automatic meters, signal lights of various colours and other controlling apparatuses.

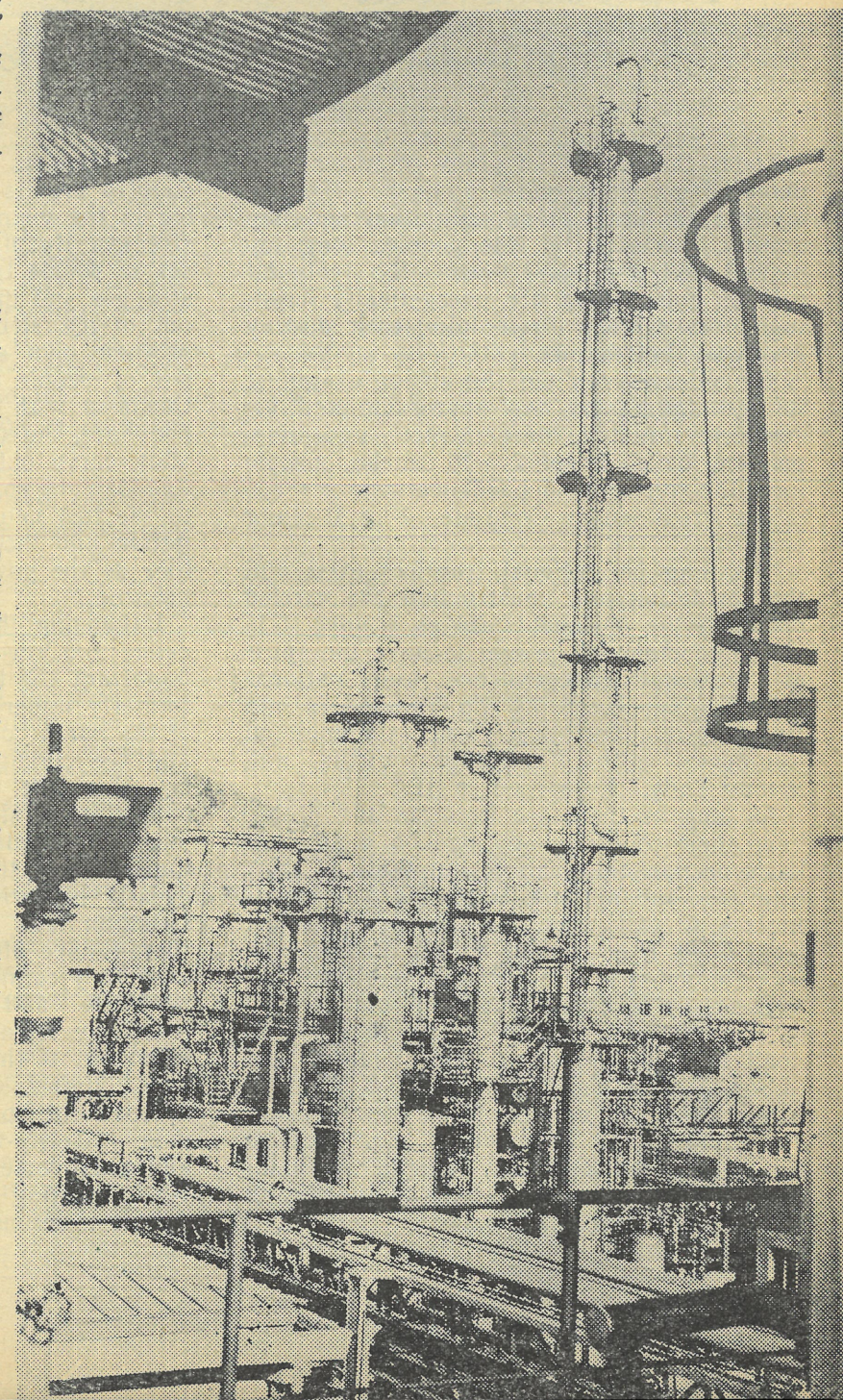
Controllers pressed buttons according to signals.

All factories including urea fertilizer, high-pressure polyethylene and Orlon factories worked like a living organism and each of them was operated by a few controllers.

The workers and technicians of the complex are now striving to become expert with their equipment and put machines in capacity operation to normalize the production of urea fertilizer, high-pressure polyethylene and Orlon at a high level.

The complex will contribute to increasing the production of chemical fertilizer and providing our people with high-quality knitwear for winter and good plastics in larger quantities.

Part of the pyrolysis system





On the Juche Idea

The Juche Idea Shows Way to Enhance Spirit of National Independence

Today the peoples of many countries are demanding independence and fighting against all forms of subordination and inequality. Particularly the peoples long exploited and oppressed under the colonial rule of imperialism are energetically building a new worthy life, holding their destiny firmly in their hands.

The primary task in the struggle against foreign aggression and oppression and for complete national independence and independent development is to make people have the spirit of independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As long as national frontiers exist and the revolution and construction are carried out with the national state as a unit, it is very important for people to have the spirit of national independence and national pride." ("Let Us Bring Up Youngsters into Builders of Socialism and Communism Equipped with Knowledge, Virtue and Strong Body," Korean ed., p. 12.)

As long as there are frontiers and people have their countries and live on a national basis as now they cannot but think of their countries and nations. It therefore is meaningless to talk about the revolution apart from one's country and nation. People who lack the spirit of national independence and national pride cannot maintain independence, the life of the country and nation, and don't hesitate to betray the country and nation. People should have a firm determination to make revolution in their country and build a new independent and creative life. Only then can they defend national dignity and honour according to the strong tide of the independent era.

The masters of the revolution in each country are its people and the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is their strength. But it does not mean that the masses of people take part in the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work and turn out in the struggle for national prosperity of their own accord. Only when the masses of people display revolutionary enthusiasm with the spirit of national independence, the spirit that they should responsibly carve out the destiny of their nation and can do so, can they devote themselves to the just cause to end all sorts of subjugation and inequality and make a new history as the powerful driving force of social progress.

Enhancing the spirit of national independence and revolutionary pride is especially important for the peoples of the countries formerly under colonial rule. As a result of the harsh colonial rule of the imperialists and the corrupt and incompetent reactionary rule, the spirit of worshipping other countries, of slavish submission and dependence on outside forces is deeply rooted in the minds of the peoples in these countries, greatly hindering the revolution and construction. The peoples of small countries should have stronger national pride, otherwise they cannot exist. Now when the imperialists and other dominationists are feverishly trying to extend their sphere of influence, if the peoples of newly independent countries dance to others' tune without independent spirit they cannot safeguard their already-won national independence and may come again under the colonial yoke, bringing ruin upon themselves.

It is a serious lesson taught by world

history and a grim truth established by the history of national liberation struggle that a people without national pride and self-respect ruins and that a people with national pride and faith in victory is invincible. A people with the high spirit of national independence and pride can shape its destiny and powerfully promote its revolution and construction and greatly contribute to the world people's common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Juche idea is the only scientific guiding idea making people have the spirit of national independence and revolutionary pride.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is the idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. In other words, it is the idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 134.)

In order to imbue people with the spirit of national independence and revolutionary pride we must elucidate what decides the destiny of a country and nation and what is the force shaping it. This question had been the focal point of the ideological and theoretical arguments for thousands of years since the appearance of the state and nation and its scientific solution remained outstanding. This developed such spirit of slavish submission and dependence on outside forces as flunkeyism and dogmatism, bringing suffering and disgrace upon nations.

The Juche idea scientifically clarified for the first time in history the real way to put a stop to the spirit of slavish submission and dependence on outside forces and make people have the spirit of national independence and revolutionary pride.

The lasting truth clarified by the Juche idea—a truth that one is responsible for one's own destiny and that one has also the capacity for shaping one's own destiny—makes people realize that they are masters of the revolution and construction in their country and have faith in their ability to carve out the destiny of their nation by their own efforts. Such consci-

ness and faith are the fundamental ground which brings forth and strengthens the spirit and attitude of depending on one's own efforts with one's own spirit instead of blindly following others and dealing with all problems with the focal point on the revolution and construction in one's country in keeping with the actual conditions in one's country and the interests of one's nation. That is why the Juche idea serves as a powerful ideological and spiritual weapon rendering it possible for each country and nation to firmly maintain the Juche position in any adversities.

After one knows that one is the master of the destiny of one's nation and has faith in one's ability to carve it out by oneself it is important to know well about one's country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Only when we know our country well, can we do everything to suit our specific conditions and can love our country and people and have pride and confidence in carrying out revolution in our country." ("On Juche in Our Revolution," Eng. ed., Vol. 1, p. 468.)

One must know well about one's own things to faithfully serve one's country and people with the firm revolutionary position and spirit of responsibly carrying out the revolution and construction of one's country.

Each country and people have their long history and fine traditions. In the past the corrupt and incompetent rulers backed by the foreign forces committed treacheries to the country and people, but the masses of people unyieldingly fought against the tyrannical reactionary rulers and the foreign invaders and developed science and culture by their creative labour and wisdom. Each people's history of struggle and creation and traditions have national characteristics and take their specific place in the world people's history of struggle and the history of human culture. Each people has inexhaustible strength and material conditions to build a new prosperous state in its territory.

But all these were disregarded and distorted by the foreign invaders and the reactionary rulers in the past and used for their pleasure and enrichment. If people fail to find and restore all excellent in them they will know little about their country and nation and in the end they will develop

flunkeyism towards great powers—the servile thinking of not mobilizing and using all the reserves and possibilities of their country but relying on others—and fall into national nihilism and disparage everything that is their own.

Only when one knows well about the present and past of one's people and one's country's nature and geography, one can be highly proud of one's country and people and love them ardently and have an ideal and firm resolve to build a paradise for the people in one's land. And one can apply the universal principles of the revolution and construction and foreign experiences creatively to the realities of one's country and take an independent attitude and form one's own views in regard to the revolution of one's country.

A good knowledge of the fine traditions of national culture and science is essential to create a new democratic national culture. This new culture does not come out of nothing. It is created by critically inheriting and developing the fine traditions of national culture built up by one's ancestors. When one knows well about the fine heritages of national culture and science, one can create and develop science and culture which serve genuinely one's country and people and can contribute to the building of a new society.

It is important here to guard against the restorationist tendency of uncritically restoring the things of the past and against the seclusionist tendency of rejecting good foreign things without reason. Both restorationism and seclusionism are obsolete ideas failing to meet the demand of the times and paralyse the people's independent spirit.

Even fine national traditions and heritages may have backward things to be discarded in light of the demand of the times while some things foreign deserve application to one's country. The principle to be observed in inheriting national traditions and heritages is to take them over critically to satisfy the demand of the present realities and in applying good foreign things, modify them to suit the realities of one's country and make them serve better the revolution and construction of one's country.

Flunkeyism and dogmatism are most harmful in inspiring people with the spirit of national independence and revolutionary pride.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

said:

"If a person loses Juche and falls into flunkeyism, his faculty of independent thinking will be paralysed and, as a result, he will not only be unable to display creativity but, in the end, will even become unable to distinguish right from wrong and follow others blindly and will be inclined to depend only on others for everything, losing faith in his own strength. Then he may lapse into Right or 'Left' opportunism, such as revisionism, dogmatism and factionalism, and do great harm to the revolution and construction." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 394.)

Flunkeyism is a servile idea of serving the great powers and following them blindly, and dogmatism is a wrong idea of applying universal propositions whole without taking into account the actual conditions of one's country or mechanically copying foreign things. These ideas not only paralyse the spirit of national independence and revolutionary pride but also import and foster reactionary ideas. Now the danger of flunkeyism and dogmatism is greater than ever because the imperialists are viciously trying to spread reactionary ideology and culture in the new-emerging countries by a crafty method of neo-colonialism.

If flunkeyism and dogmatism are allowed all kinds of reactionary and opportunist ideas will take root in the minds of the people to paralyse the consciousness of national independence and revolutionary spirit, and all manner of immorality and depravity will prevail in social life. If people do not strive to create their own things by their own efforts with difficulties as a pretext but introduce foreign technology and science, films, songs and other literary and art works and publications without consideration, the independent and revolutionary spirit will gradually disappear from their ideological-spiritual life and they will worship other countries, make nothing of their own things, get into a habit of copying foreign things and be unable to think independently and display creativity. Without fighting against traitorous dogmatism and flunkeyism the spirit of national independence and revolutionary pride cannot be fostered successfully.

The Juche idea scientifically clarifies the absolute truth that the masters of the re-

volution and construction in each country are its people and each people can carry out the revolution and construction in its country by its own efforts, and enables people to clearly understand the wrong, reactionary nature and harm of flunkeyism and dogmatism.

The Juche idea teaches that in order to uproot flunkeyism and dogmatism people should have independent views and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and further develop the country in all realms of politics, economy and culture. Flunkeyism and dogmatism finally disappear from the minds of people, only when they have a firm economic base and their living standards are high and their policy and line are so wise and correct and their science, technology, art and other things are so highly developed that they don't worship others.

Of course it is impossible for backward countries to reach the level of the advanced countries at once. If the former steadily develop themselves in accord with their actual conditions and their ability, they can catch up with or go ahead of, the advanced countries. Only when they adhere to the principle of making and developing things by their own efforts beginning with minor things people can have national pride and faith in victory and don't worship others or copy foreign things mechanically.

The way to enhance the spirit of national independence and revolutionary pride indicated by the great Juche idea is that to free people from fetters of old ideas and make countries and peoples end all sorts of subjugation and inequality and achieve independence, sovereignty and prosperity.

Choe Jong Sam

Railway Must Be Rejoined

The train which has been running south at a full speed pleasantly whistling slows down near Kaesong, a city close to the Demarcation Line.

"Passengers! You are now arriving at the Kaesong station, your terminal station...."

The train announcer seems to have something more to say but

stops here. Suddenly the atmosphere in the train changes.

Kaesong!

A terminal station? No, it is not the real terminal station!

At the sound of Kaesong, our people think of the national suffering caused by the division of the country.

They have suffered from the

country's division by the US imperialists and their south Korean puppets for over 30 years now.

The US imperialist aggressors, the author of the division and the obstructor of reunification, are haughtily standing on the Demarcation Line, blocking the traffic of our fellow countrymen in the north and south.

Trainmen looking at the Demarcation Line seem to burn with intense hatred for the splittists.

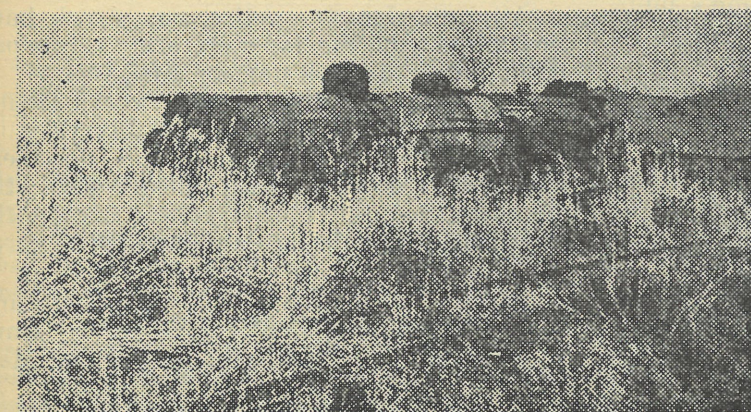
Our people can never live in the divided country.

Broken railway should be rejoined.

With the active support and encouragement of the world progressives our people will thoroughly frustrate the moves of the internal and external partitionists and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country without fail.

The day of reunification is sure to come when the Sinuiju-Pusan train will freely go and come.

A rusty locomotive on the Military Demarcation Line overgrown with weed—a sad reminder of tragic national division



General KIM IL SUNG's Protean Tactics

Onui Muhei (Japanese)

Sometime ago I called on a Korean in Saitama Prefecture.

There were volumes of "Kim Il Sung's Biography" in Japanese in his bookshelf.

I took out one of them and read it. To my surprise, it contained the story about the Damalugou and Hongqihe battles which I took part in in the past when I served the Japanese police.

I would like to say here a few words about what I saw with my own eyes and experienced.

In 1932 I was assigned to the Longzing police station under the Longzing general consulate in northeast China as an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

My official duty was to collect information about the activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in the area.

To gain information I was with the "punitive troops" for many years but every time we suffered crushing defeat and I barely escaped death many times.

From September 1939 to 1940 the Kwantung Army headquarters carried on a "special cleanup campaign for maintaining public peace in the southeastern areas" with the aim of "wiping out" the KPRA commanded by General Kim Il Sung known as the "tiger of Mt. Paekdu-san," prattling: "Only if we wipe out General Kim Il Sung's units we can annihilate the communist troops in Manchuria."

At the time our Japanese army mobilized large forces, stooges of the "Concordia Association," the Japanese Shinsentai (Newly-Selected Unit) and many others for "punitive operations" against the KPRA and tried all available means and ways to bring the KPRA into "submission."

To meet the intensified "punitive operations" of the Japanese army and bring about steady upsurge in the Korean revolution General Kim Il Sung drew up a new operational plan and led the main force of the

KPRA trained through military-political study into the border area and conducted energetic activities.

Our Japanese army did everything it could to stop General Kim Il Sung's force from moving into Korea.

On March 11, 1940 we were informed that General Kim Il Sung's units attacked the forestry police in Damalugou.

There stationed the Akahori unit in Damalugou besides the forestry police. But the former had left there a few days before to "mop up General Kim Il Sung's units."

We had kept this in secret.

But General Kim Il Sung knew about this and attacked the forestry police.

At the urgent report of the appearance of General Kim Il Sung's units in Damalugou I and scores of other men of the special team belonging to the guard section of Chientao Province rushed there. But we could not even find their traces. We searched the forests in vain for ten-odd days and returned to Damalugou.

As seen above, General Kim Il Sung made the Japanese "punitive force" tremble with fear everywhere in the northeastern recesses of Mt. Paekdu-san including ridges and ravines.

I can never forget the Hongqihe battle on March 25, 1940.

After the forestry police was struck hard in Damalugou, the Japanese army regrouped their forces to "mop up" the KPRA.

Thick forests of Hualazi and valleys around Hongqihe where General Kim Il Sung's units were operating were full of the Japanese "punitive troops." Among them were the Akahori unit, the Maeda police corps, the Horiuchi police corps, the Hoten police corps and other units.

At the time I was sent to the Maeda unit on a special mission from the special team. I belonged to the scouting party of the Maeda unit.

Around 5 p.m. on March 25, 1940 our six

scouts found the tracks of the KPRA on the path in the Hongqihe valley.

The cold shivers ran over me. I had engaged with General Kim Il Sung's units. But I had to follow the tracks. It was the order of my superior.

We were followed by the Maeda unit, the Horiuchi police corps and other units.

All of a sudden shots rang out. I lay flat on the ground. Machine guns roared and hand grenades exploded.

It was sure that the Japanese "punitive troops" were surrounded by General Kim Il Sung's units. I ran into a hollow nearby and lay there perfectly still.

KPRA men rushed down the valley, giving battle cries.

The Japanese army suffered heavy casualties in a twinkling. In the battle more than 200 men including the commander Maeda of the "punitive unit" were killed.

I learned later that General Kim Il Sung employed a decoy tactics in the battle.

The Hongqihe valley was very deep, the path in the valley was edged with mountains on both sides and the valley was 200-300 metres wide.

The mountains on both sides of the path were advantageous for ambush.

General Kim Il Sung decoyed our Japanese force into such a point to wipe it out.

The battle was so fierce that over 500 men of the Hoten unit of the puppet Manchurian army bringing up the rear of the Japanese unit could not approach the KPRA until the end of the battle but fired at random at a

great distance before they were showered with concentrated fire and fled in fright.

The Japanese garrison in Samjang who came across the border too, only fired blindly at a long range before they ran away.

The Hongqihe battle, which demonstrated General Kim Il Sung's superb tactics, dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese army that had been desperately trying to attack the KPRA in the area along the Tuman-gang River, and proved the might of the Juche-motivated guerrilla tactics.

The KPRA's brilliant victory in the Hongqihe battle made the Japanese army tremble with fear and hastened its collapse.

After this battle, a large number of men deserted from the puppet Manchurian army and police and even from the Japanese army.

General Kim Il Sung, the hero of the great war against Japan, led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory by his outstanding and original strategy and tactics to be found in none of the books of all ages and countries on strategy and tactics such as "sudden appearance and disappearance," "ascending to the sky and vanishing into the earth," "one step makes a thousand miles," etc., and he has turned the Republic into a great and strong socialist country.

Today the Republic sheds its brilliant rays on the world as the fatherland of Kimilsungism and his august name shines bright everywhere in the world like the sun.

Though I am old I will deeply study Kimilsungism to make the remainder of my life worthy.

Pungsan Today

Pungsan County lies on the Kaema plateau called the roof of our country.

There are so many mountains in the county that people named it Pungsan County (county rich in mountains). Mountains are rugged and high and valleys are deep.

In the bygone days it was known as a place unfit for human habitation and remained far removed from modern civilization.

There was only one primary school in the pre-liberation years and the majority of population were illiterate. Illiteracy caused them many troubles.

As they were unable to read, they sealed with their thumb false documents made by the rich and their daughters were taken away as plaything and they had to undergo labour services for the haves.

But now this county has 44 schools including a higher specialized school. It set up many branch schools for the convenience of children. There is even a branch school for five children.

Under our truly popular educational policy the peasants here have the cultural and technical knowledge of the secondary school graduate or above.

Chemical Industry and People's Living

Of late our journalist had an interview with Director Paek Un Sik of the Economy Planning Department of the Ministry of Chemical Industry about the development and prospects of our Juche chemical industry rendering good service to people's life.

* * *

Journalist: Today our agriculture and all other branches of the national economy are rapidly developing and people's living has improved beyond recognition. This, I think, is impossible without creation and development of an independent and modern chemical

industry.

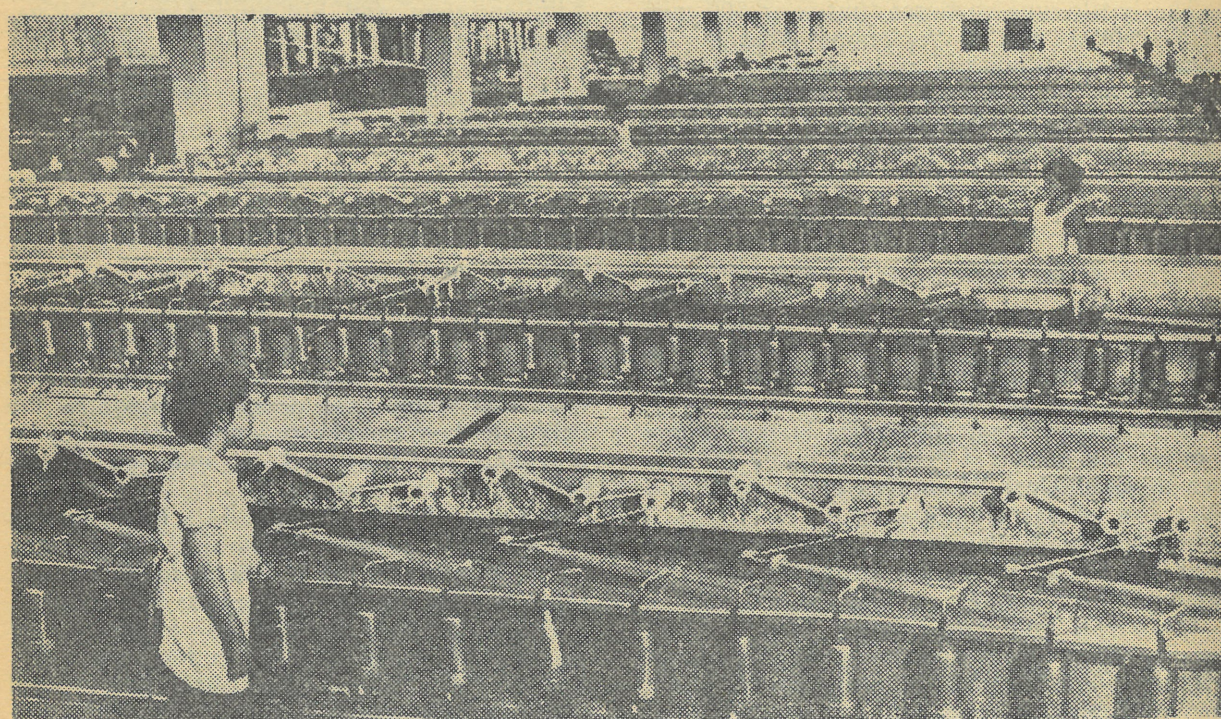
Director: You're right.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The development of the chemical industry is of very great significance in expanding the raw-material bases for industry and increasing our economic independence."**

Attaching great importance to the chemical industry with its position and role in the development of our national economy in view, the respected and beloved leader paid deep attention to the creation of an independent and modern chemical industry.

Under his wise guidance, our chemical industry healed serious war wounds and did

Part of the spinning shop of the February 8 Vinalon Complex demonstrating the might of our Juche industry



away with colonial lop-sidedness in a short time and became a powerful one fed with domestic raw materials, equipped with up-to-date technology and comprehensively developed.

We have now caught up with the advanced industrial states in the per-capita output of major chemical goods including fertilizers and fully meet ourselves the increasing demands of agriculture, light industry and all other branches of the national economy with our own production.

We owe this to the Party policy of creating a chemical industry effectively serving light industry, agriculture and the people's life.

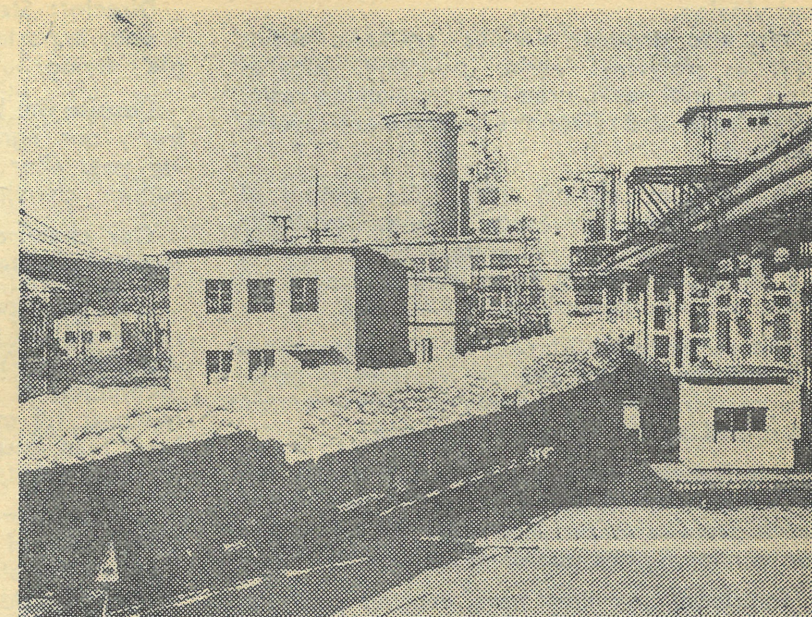
Journalist: Would you kindly tell me about achievements in the chemical industry?

Director: As you know, a rapid growth in production of chemical fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals, chemical fibre and synthetic resin is essential to the quick development of different branches of the national economy, particularly the chemicalization of agriculture and the development of light industry.

It is a policy steadfastly followed by the great leader from the first days of economic construction after liberation to secure raw materials for light industry by developing chemical industry. It is a most correct and wise policy which takes into full account our physiographical conditions, rich domestic raw materials and the trend of modern science and technology.

According to the policy chemical fibre and synthetic resin factories mushroomed. These big and modern factories are run with our own techniques and strength and fed with domestic raw materials. Today we settle the clothing problem for the people with vinalon and other chemical fibres produced at these factories and make enough daily necessities from our synthetic resin.

Journalist: True, our chemical fibre and synthetic resin industries have developed into thoroughly Juche-oriented ones safely relying on domestic raw materials, I think.



Good-quality chemical fertilizers are carried to the countryside

Director: Yes, they have. Vinalon and vinyl chloride are the core of our chemical fibre and synthetic resin industries. They are made from carbide extracted from limestone and anthracite inexhaustible in our country. Acetylene from carbide is the basis of our organic synthetic industry and the basis of our synthetic fibre and resin industries is the organic synthetic industry. So our chemical fibre and synthetic resin industries can increase their production steadily, not affected by any worldwide economic upheavals.

We built newly a big artificial-fibre factory fed mainly with reed. As a result, our artificial-fibre industry, which had used only pulp, came to make the most of natural resources rich in our country too.

Our chemical fibre and synthetic resin industries are developed comprehensively to meet the diverse demands of light industry.

I should note here first that the variety of our chemical fibres has become richer than ever.

The synthetic fibre industry was established and has developed in our country, with a result that the output and variety of synthetic fibres are ever increasing. Formerly we produced only a few kinds of chemical fibres. But now we turn out scores of kinds of chemical fibres including rayon, various artificial fibres

and vinalon.

We also produce various synthetic resins such as polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl alcohol resin, phenol resin, urea resin, melamine resin, acrylic resin and silicone resin and meet diverse demands.

In 1979, as against 1960, the output of chemical fibres increased 5 times, synthetic resins 162 times, caustic soda 5 times, carbide 5.2 times, sal soda 3 times, sulphuric acid 1.9 times and hydrochloric acid 2.4 times.

The recent establishment of the petrochemical industry in our country marked a signal progress in further diversifying our chemical fibre and synthetic resin industries.

This industry enabled us to industrialize the production of Orlon and polyethylene on a large scale and produce new raw materials for winter clothes, knitwear and soft plastics.

Journalist: As they have created powerful chemical fibre and synthetic resin industries by their own efforts, our people are now well-clad and daily necessities are mass-produced everywhere in our country.

Would you tell me about successes in the chemicalization of agriculture?

Director: Steady increase of grain output is very important in the improvement of people's living.

Despite the bad weather caused by the cold front, our agricultural production is increasing year after year, which owes also to agricultural chemicalization.

Our chemical fertilizer industry has made notable progress.

Our chemical fertilizer production by far surpassed the pre-liberation level already during the Five-Year Plan aimed at laying the foundation of socialist industrialization, and it reached 1.5 million tons during the Seven-Year Plan and 3 million tons in the Six-Year Plan period (1971-1976).

It was the major success attained in the development of the chemical fertilizer industry that we have steadily increased its output thoroughly depending on rich domestic raw materials.

We industrialized in a big way the production of ammonia through gasification of anthracite.

In order to overcome the essential weak-

ness of our ammonia industry the great leader took a wise measure to produce ammonia through gasification of anthracite richly deposited in our country in the nitrogenous fertilizer industry.

Thus many giant factories for the gasification of anthracite were newly built in a short time, and we came to increase sharply the output of ammonia without using electricity.

Another success in our chemical fertilizer industry is that its production structure has been more perfected so as to turn out a great variety of chemical fertilizers as required by the Juche farming method.

Before liberation, 92 per cent or more of the chemical fertilizers produced in our country was nitrogenous fertilizer 93 per cent of which was ammonium sulfate. So our farmlands were acidified.

To correct radically such deformed structure, the great leader took measures to increase sharply the production of urea and nitroline fertilizers and particularly to create a phosphate industry using domestic raw materials.

As a result, proper balance was established in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers and phosphate and production structure of the chemical fertilizer industry was decidedly improved.

Production bases of microelement fertilizers were built at many places and the production of herbicides and insecticides agreeable to our crops and soil was industrialized, thus accelerating our agricultural chemicalization.

Journalist: Indeed, our chemical industry made rapid progress in a short period, serving well the people's living. Now, I would like to hear about its prospects.

Director: In the Second Seven-Year Plan period (1978-1984) the output of chemical fertilizers will increase 1.6 times, agricultural chemicals 2 times, chemical fibres 1.8 times and plastics 2 times.

Stress will be put continuously on production of chemical fertilizers to raise their output to 5 million tons in 1984. In particular, the variety of chemical fertilizers will be further enriched so as to meet the needs for nitrogenous, phosphorous, potash and silicic fertilizers and more microelement fertilizers produced. Existing chemical fertilizer factories will be modernized to expand their production capacity. A new base for the production of double superphosphate which is highly phosphorous will be built and a potash fertilizer industry relying on domestic resources will be created.

New factories will be built to turn out assorted and other highly effective herbicides and herbicide production will grow 9 times.

To augment the production of synthetic fibres, the chemical fibre mills in Chongjin and Sinuiju will be enlarged.

In order to meet the demand for various plastics the existing factories will be reinforced and new factories built in the west district to raise the production capacity of vinyl chloride to 100,000 tons and increase the assortment and quantity of plastics.

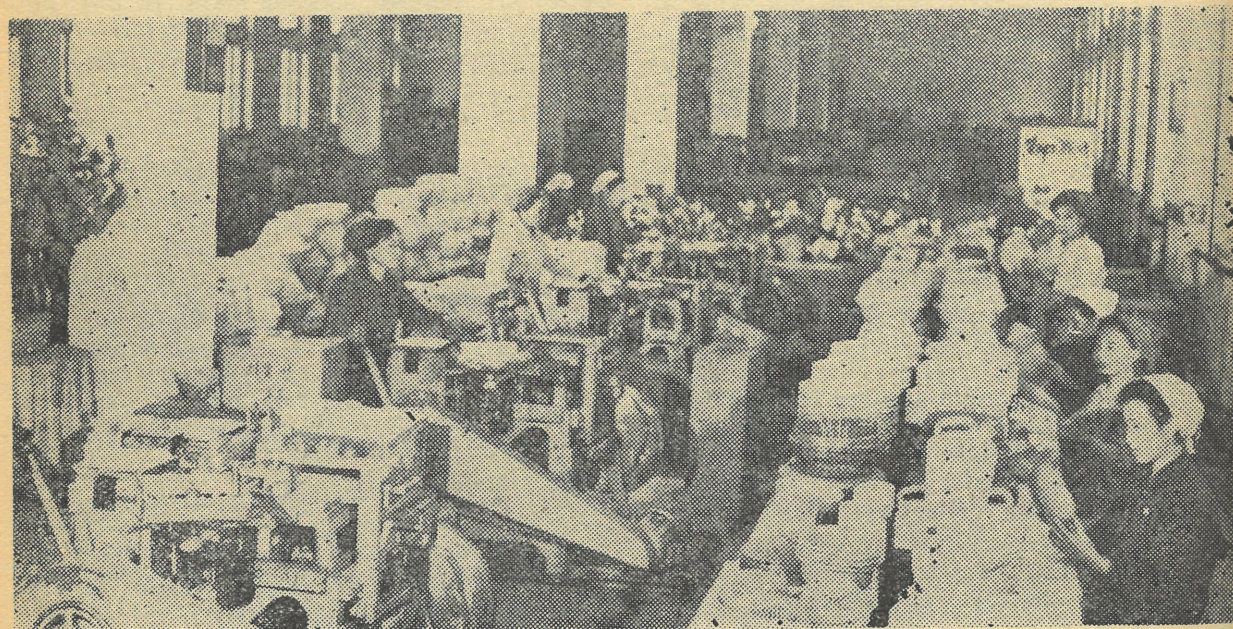
The capacity of the present oil refinery will be expanded and intermediate products and by-products obtained from oil refining and processing will be treated in a comprehensive way to diversify our chemical industry.

During this long-term plan period we will further reinforce our synthetic rubber industry to produce much more rubber by ourselves and rapidly increase the output of rubber goods.

Journalist: Our chemical industry has a bright future.

Our people will lead a happier and more affluent life when the long-term plan is carried out. Thank you for your good information.

Vinyl chloride products are mass-produced



"My Fatherland, Fatherland of Juche, Is DPRK"

Political Scientist Ra Myong Su
of South Korea

"Political Awakening," a treatise of seven chapters written by south Korean political scientist Ra Myong Su, was published in book form by the paper "Minjoktongil" of Koreans in Japan under the title "Awakening of an Intellectual" at the end of last year and carried serially in "Choson Sinbo" and the organ paper "Revolutionary Front" of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

In his treatise the writer, basing himself on

his own experience, pursuit and analysis, exposes false and criminal anti-communism and strongly appeals to the south Korean people to frustrate anti-communism for social democracy and national reunification. He praises "General Kim Il Sung as a peerless patriot, a legendary hero, the liberator of the nation and the lucid star of national reunification" and stresses that the people should boundlessly respect and love him.

We give here part of his treatise.

Words of Author

I, like you, belong to the generation dyed in the wool with anti-communism. I wrote this treatise in the blood flowing from the wound of my national conscience I got while going through the thorny bushes of anti-communist culture full of shameful hatred for fellow countrymen. With deep faith in truth, happiness and reunification I earnestly advise you to ardently love the sun of our nation if you really want to know truth and bitterly hate the imperialists and their vassals, the quislings, who have systematically deceived you through false education and propaganda.

To respect and be faithful to the hero of national liberation is the primary duty of your wisdom; to deeply know the great political parent who liberates you from the yoke of slavery is the supreme duty of your wisdom. Only when you follow the example of the revolutionary family of national reunification you and your posterity can live long. If you reject the fatherly love of the liberator of the nation you and your posterity will ruin.

Suffering from chronic anti-communist malady, we are now living in the dark, not knowing truth.

The "Anti-Communist Law" totally cripples the spiritual growth of the south Korean people and fills their world outlook with rubbishy ideas of fallacy, stratagem and falsehood. It is the "Constitution" of the hell causing the anti-communist malady deliberately to the south Korean people. It is a bacteriological weapon in the hands of the quislings and the imperialists against the south Korean people aspiring after truth, freedom, liberation and reunification.

Really, anti-communism is a "cure-all" for the imperialists and their puppets in suppressing all resistance and freedom of the people and their club beating people's conscience and national harmony. But it is the root cause of all diseases to the people. When you take the anti-communist malady, you become "anti-communist cripples" and don't know truth, fear liberation and reunification, don't like the revolution and go so far as to refuse to be harmonious with brothers in the north.

I was educated in anti-communist national ethics from my childhood. I learned by heart the "charter of anti-communist education" and we went collectively to see anti-communist films, beaten with the club of the "Anti-Communist Law." And I underwent military drill,

getting punishment. So, because of this bad anti-communist smoke and soot I could not see things. But now I see clearly the bright sun, the national hero, shining in the sky. Handing over this weapon against the anti-communist malady to brothers still suffering from the malady, I heartily wish you to come out of the bed of neo-colonialist national division quickly and join us in the revolutionary struggle to bring the bright and jubilant day of reunification.

My Fatherland I Am Looking for Is Koryo

Under the hero's government all people become heroes and under the revolutionary system of national liberation all people are standard-bearers of liberation and revolution. But the hero hates the despot and imperialists.

If I thoughtlessly parrot the slogan of anti-communism shouted by the imperialists and their vassals I am obviously an accomplice of imperialism or a colonial slave.

If I know the dirty past and violent present of the quislings, see a cruel aggressive plot behind the foxy smile of imperialist President and discern the hero of national liberation I am already a member of the National Liberation Front and a glorious fighter of the Revolutionary Front.

So far I have not known that I am a slave and deceived myself as a free man. Why? It is because someone confuses my consciousness. Who is he?

He is my enemy, the foe of my consciousness. My enemy not only oppresses and exploits me but also disturbs my consciousness and hinders my self-consciousness. My political enemy, my foe, prevents me from understanding who I am.

The enemies of my self-consciousness, imperialism and agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency," are the worst sophists on the earth who try to convince me that the imperialist aggression army is not an outside force.

The imperialists' stooges and their masters are the enemy of self-consciousness who disturbs, hinders and deceives people's self-consciousness.

The feudalistic ruling method is the same with the neo-colonialist one.

The occupying sphere of the imperialist-neo-colonialists is not limited only to the geographical territory. Their final occupying area

is the sphere of the people's consciousness. Not only the colonial territory but also the mind of the colonized people, the consciousness of the natives, is a colonial military base trampled under the jackboots of the outside force, a military base of the colonialists.

The imperialist army is stationed not only in the colonial military base. It is also stationed more securely in the consciousness of the colonized people. It is not a mere stationing but a "division-occupation" of consciousness.

The perfect criminal method of the ringleader of neo-colonialism is to make people quivering-stooges, comprador-stooges, traitor to the nation-stooges and villainous human butchers.

The perfect crime of modern colonialism lies in reducing the peoples of both the metropolitan country and the colony to agents of "emperor" or "President."

Crimes, diseases and hysteria, murder, suicide in colonies are all self-destructive acts conducted at the deceptive order of the imperialistic murder contractors.

When you are slapped by other in the face you feel shame. If there are any people who beg others to bring in nuclear weapons and kill all their nation, fellow countrymen and posterity, they are mad men who don't know life and death, and their sons, parents and brothers.

Those people who ask the imperialists to bring in large numbers of nuclear weapons and keep them permanently in this land are megaton mad men who want to explode themselves permanently from generation to generation. These maniacs are just the military hooligans in south Korea. South Korea proves that if people are deprived of their spirit they go mad.

Expelled by the imperialists from south Korea, I am now wandering about in apprehension, to escape the arrest by the quislings.

But I have nowhere to hide myself and run away.

I am expelled just outside my house and the occupant of my house is my enemy. I stays out and my enemy is entrenched in my house.

I stand guard outside shivering with cold and my enemies are playing with the prostitutes in soft beds in the biggest buildings in south Korea.

I am prohibited from entering my last hiding place because I am not a foreigner.

The territory I must occupy at any cost is my consciousness.

I must attack my false self to take back my real self, the spirit of Juche. This war is a war in myself, "my war" or a struggle for Juche.

The struggle for Juche is a revolutionary war for Juche to take back my world occupied by the dictator and the imperialists who have confused human history. This war can never be won easily with meditation, lecture or book. Without eliminating the dictator and wiping out imperialism my territory can never be recovered.

There is no place for me to stand in the imperialist country, the capitalist country, and in the land under dictatorship.

My war is not a war which ends simply with spiritual awakening but the revolution for reunification whose task is to destroy the puppets of imperialism and the traitors to the nation and drive out the imperialist aggression army from the colony.

Where am I now? How long I have wandered for my self! Today (April 15) I have found my real self and correctly understood where I am.

Now I am not here in "South Korea-US" but in the other half of Korea—the north.

My fatherland, the fatherland of Juche, is not "South Korea-US" but the DPRK.

The people in the north have the features, faces and strong spirit of the Koryo people and use their pure language.

The Koryo people, unlike the stooges of the imperialists in the south, are a model people (ideal) with the most thorough anti-feudal and anti-imperialist spirit of Juche on the earth.

The subjects of the largest dramatic racial movement on the earth at present are none other than people of the divided Korean peninsula. It is a racial movement clearly showing the whole humankind which is the path to truth and which the path to falsehood, a great historic event eloquently proving to the whole nation which is the path to life and which the path to death, a modern version of racial movement demonstrating who is the real leader of the people and who brings sufferings upon the people, and a trip for political study testifying to which country and system are the beacon of hope for mankind and which country and system are the source of sufferings for humankind. This racial movement shows the people where paradise and hell are. Not only that. The grand theological pilgrimage showing that paradise and hell are just on this land and not in the sky or under the earth is precisely two kinds of Koryo people's movement.

One kind of movement is emigration of poor Koryo people to the imperialist hell and the other the return of Koryo people to "the fatherland of Juche" I am looking for.

Second Seven-Year Plan and Chemical Fertilizers

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period we will develop the chemical industry and in 1984 our annual output of chemical fertilizers will reach 5,000,000 tons. Then our country will by far surpass the most advanced countries of the world in the per-hectare application of chemical fertilizers.

In this plan period the output of chemical fertilizers will increase 1.6 times as against the Six-Year Plan period. We reached the goal of 3,000,000 tons of chemical fertilizers under the Six-Year

Plan ahead of schedule in 1975.

We are striving to increase the output of chemical fertilizers and improving their qualitative composition.

During the new long-term plan period we will produce new kinds of chemical fertilizers to meet the demand for various fertilizers and increase the output of microelement fertilizers.

While modernizing existing chemical fertilizer factories and expanding their capacities, we will build a new base for the production of double superphosphate which is high-

ly phosphorous and create a potash fertilizer industry relying on our domestic resources.

Thus larger quantities of chemical fertilizers will be sent to our countryside and the application of chemical fertilizers to every hectare of fields will grow markedly in 1984.

In 1977 our application of chemical fertilizers to every hectare of paddies was 1,300 kg and maize fields 1,200 kg.

In the new plan period much more phosphorous and potash fertilizers will be applied and more microelement fertilizers supplied.

Labour Heroines

Labour Heroine Ko Chun Il (left), Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and a shop head of the September Spinning Mill





Ko Chun Il helping spinners at work

Like hidden heroes



Labour Heroine Kwak Sun Dok, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and chairwoman of the management board of the Chitap Cooperative Farm of Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province



The chairwoman talks with cooperative farmers over a new farm machine



Labour Heroine Li Jung Nyo, Schoolmistress of the Hasin Primary School, Pyongyang



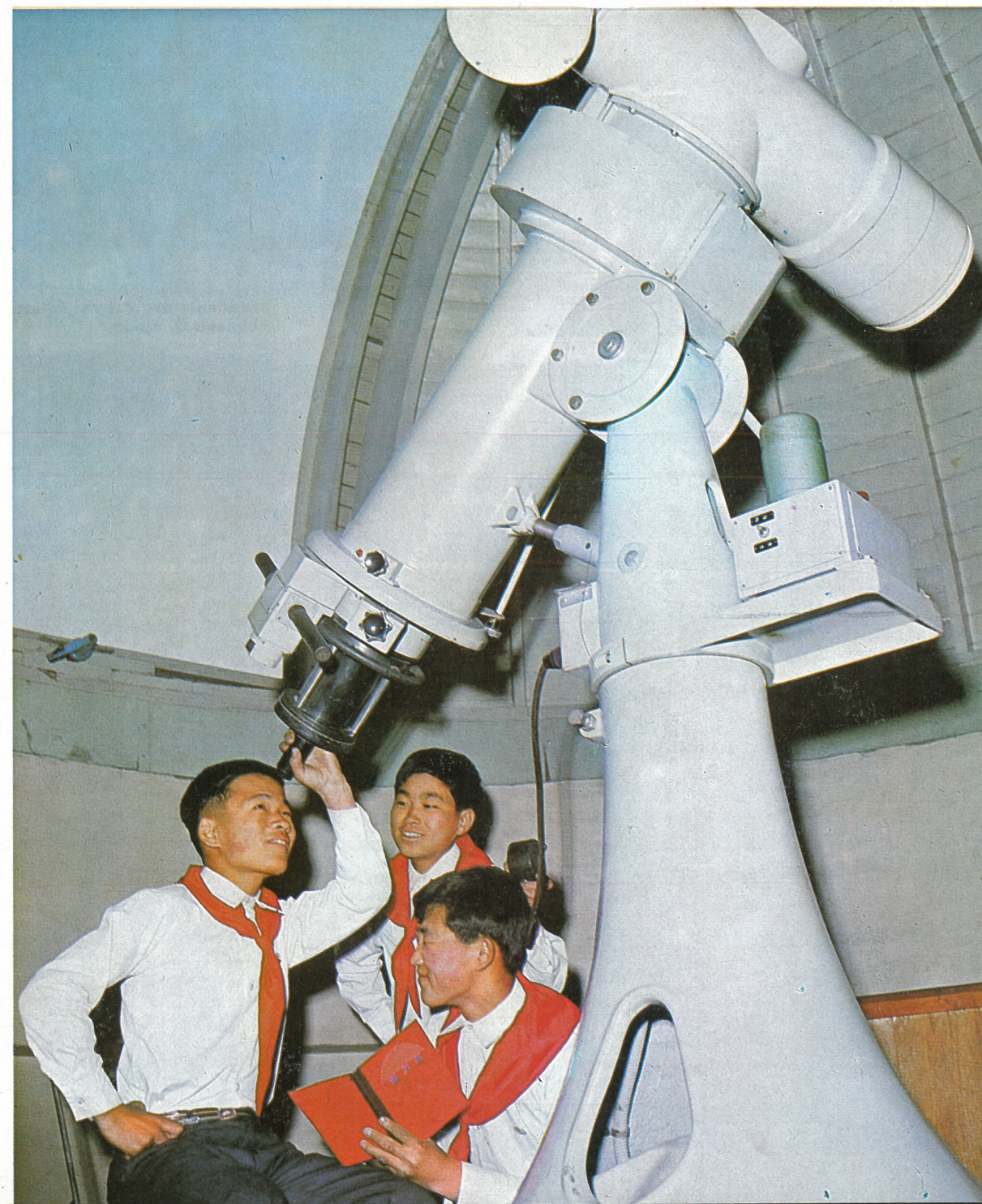
The schoolmistress seeing the teaching program of a new teacher



She always helps teachers well

A Visit to the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

To know the secrets of the heavenly bodies





Good at assembling radio set

Students are deeply interested in biological study



Famous *Kayagum* players of the palace



Calisthenics group members



Beautiful embroideries are stitched out with spangling threads

Artists in the making



"In Front of Factory College"

Ours is a "land of learning," a "land of education," where all people study.

The Korean painting "In Front of Factory College" (by Kim Sun Gyu) is a vivid picture of the reality of our country where everyone learns to his heart's content under the bright rays of the theses on socialist education authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It shows in contrast innocent children who seem to have just entered the primary school and their parents receiving the first lecture at their factory college.

A lovely girl puts her finger to her lips and gives the sign of silence to her singing and laughing mates for their parents following the lecture. At her sign a boy, who has been laughing and singing not knowing that they are in front of the lecture room, stops smiling and feels sorry, bringing his hand to the back of his head. Another boy stands on tiptoe and peeps into the lecture room out of curiosity about their parents studying like themselves. But college students give all attention to their lecture to be able technicians. This painting graphically shows the superiority of our educational system under which all people, grown-ups and children, learn to their hearts' content.

It depicts vividly the pure and simple heart of our children. It keeps well the concise and clear tradition of Korean painting.

It was highly appreciated at the national art exhibition held in 1978 in honour of the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is loved by art fans and working people.



HE VISITS IRON AND STEEL WORKS IN EARLY MORNING

In recent years the greatest change in our history of industrial construction has taken place at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a metallurgical giant in the northern area of our country.

A large blast furnace, a continuous sintering furnace, a big converter and a modern hot-rolling workshop were built and a long-distance dressed-ore pipeline was laid between the Musan Mine and the works.

This once backward works has turned into a leading comprehensive metallurgical giant.

Molten iron flows like a river throwing sparks, and steel plates come off ceaselessly.

The metallurgical giant shows the might of our independent national economy.

This great change owes entirely to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his deep solicitude for steel-makers there.

On March 22, 1976, the fatherly leader, though busy guiding state affairs, paid the works his 19th visit.

It was still cold in the northern region. Upon his arrival, he was in the compound without breaking the fatigue of his long journey in the early morning when workers on day shift had not come yet to work.

The men of the large blast furnace were just preparing for tapping out the molten charge.

With a broad smile on his face he entered

their shop.

The furnacemen who had longed to see him were thrown into the whirlpool of emotion and joy.

He studied the giant furnace a long while, seeing how it was working.

Then he called the chief furnaceman and warmly grasped his hand and asked him how the furnace was working, how much iron it could melt and if they could operate it well now.

And he urged the furnaceman again and again to say whatever they wanted to settle for furnace operation.

He, who always goes into among people to have a full understanding of the situation where they work and find a solution to problems, listened attentively to the furnaceman's answer and solved knotty problems.

He pointed out concrete ways to increase iron production, saying that they should feed the furnace with enough dressed ore and perfect the pretreatment and after-treatment systems.

He told the chief furnaceman to convey his greetings to all furnacemen.

They made a firm resolve to be loyal to the fatherly leader who visited their shop in the early morning to look after their work.

After looking round the furnace, he went to the hot-rolling workshop and the Kangdok dressed-ore yard. Looking at the hot-rolling workshop he said with satisfaction that in

the past there had been only the sands but now the workshop buildings stretched to the foot of the hill.

Then he said that it was very good to erect buildings and structures with our steel and technique and that they should start operation of the converter shop and the hot-rolling workshop at an early date.

At the Kangdok dressed-ore yard, he said that they made dressed-ore storage tanks well, and that they should build many more tanks and carry dressed ore from the yard to the blast furnaces by belt conveyor.

At that time he gave on-the-spot guidance to the iron works for 20 days.

He acquainted himself fully with production and constructive work and energetically guided them to rapidly increase iron and steel production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"By further expanding the iron industry and greatly increasing the output of pig iron, granulated iron, steel and rolled steel, we must satisfy our own needs for all kinds and standards of rolled steel."

The great leader convened a conference of the functionaries concerned with the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, an enlarged meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee and a plenary meeting of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee on the spot and set out a wise policy and concrete ways to normalize iron and rolled steel production at a high level.

He indicated the production targets of pig iron, steel and rolled steel the works should hit to successfully attain the steel production goal of 7.4-8 million tons during the new long-term plan period.

He said that they should thoroughly implement the Party's invariable policy on giving priority to the mining industry, expand

the Musan Mine in a big way and increase the production of dressed ore, and fully use the capacity of the continuous sintering furnace and the large blast furnace and make rolled steel at an early date, and he took concrete measures to do these.

He not only indicated clear-cut ways to develop the works but also showed great concern for the workers' life.

He, who values and loves the steelmakers and looks after their life with fatherly affection, gave instructions to build many-roomed apartments for the workers and supply them with plenty of vegetable, fish, meat and eggs, and took measures to settle these things.

Full of emotion and joy, the workers and technicians who had the honour to see him and receive teachings from him firmly resolved to be boundlessly faithful to him and devote themselves to the revolution led by him.

A new revolutionary change took place at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works honoured with the great leader's visit.

Through a vigorous speed campaign they carried out the large repair of coke oven No. 2 only in a few months, counting every second and minute.

Pig iron output increased 1.7 times and steel 1.8 times and steel plates came out in steady streams.

Under the tender care of the fatherly leader modern multi-storied apartment houses for thousands of workers' families rose.

This new change at the iron and steel works is the brilliant fruition of the great leader's wise guidance and warm love for the steelmakers.

Holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the workers of the iron and steel works are holding fast to the steel height, "Height 1,211" in socialist construction.

Kwon Ju Sik

Note

Whenever I See Happy Children

I am a medical worker taking care of health of children at the Taedongmun Primary School in Pyongyang. Sometime ago I made checkup of them all.

I do this several times a year and each time I feel happy.

My heart was full of joy, confirming that all of them were quite healthy.

After making an entry of the result of checkup of the last child in the health-care card, I was lost in thought, looking at the cards on the table.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our society the working masses are highly valued and they and their rights are most respected. Especially in this country the rising generation who represent the future of society are treasured more than anyone else; all attention is directed to bringing them up to be happy, free from the social evils inherent in an exploiter society."

Whenever I see valuable medicines and modern medical implements for children in the school I feel deeply grateful to the great leader for his great concern for the health of all our working people and rising generation.

So often I recall September 8 years ago. It was the morning after the new school year started.

Then I was not with this school as a medical worker.

That morning a medical worker called at the school. She sent for Yong Suk in 1H class. When she came with her teacher, the medical worker said in excitement:

"The great leader told me to treat you. Come here and sit down."

All present felt a lump in their throat and recalled what happened in 1H classroom the previous day.

The day the great leader visited the Taedongmun Primary School and looked round classrooms. In this classroom he found a small wound in a girl's temple.

He, who always looks after the rising generation like their real father, said that she must be treated at once.

Nobody had ever thought that he would send a medical worker for her wound so small

On the day of checkup



that people hardly discerned.

Under his deep concern her wound completely healed up soon.

His great love is not confined only to this girl.

Under his loving care all our new generation are growing up to be the strong pillars of the state.

We have about 20 registers related to preventive treatment of children every page of which is filled up.

To cite the preventive inoculation register for example.

We give children preventive inoculations against over 10 kinds of diseases including influenza many times a year.

So the thick registers are filled up soon and we must make new ones.

But one register is almost empty though it was made long ago.

The book is to record light troubles which may come on because of lack of proper medical care.

So far we have had almost nothing to record.

This is not attributable to the sincere efforts of a medical worker. We owe this entirely to the warm loving care of the great leader for our children.

A foreign guest said at this school: "It's wonderful indeed. Even the primary school has modern medical implements and renders free medical service. I quite envy you."

He was right. Our rising generation and all our people enjoy a happy life under the socialist system established by the great leader.

Chong Bun Son

Express Train Stops at Mountain Station

The Pyongyang-bound express train left the Tongam station. It seemed to quicken its speed, weaving its way among steep mountains for some time. But suddenly it stopped.

"Why, this is a small station!"

Passengers doubtfully looked out of the window. It was the Tongdok station.

They could see only rugged mountains, a small station building and yard lines.

It was the smallest mountain station and the express train could not stop at such a station. They all wondered why.

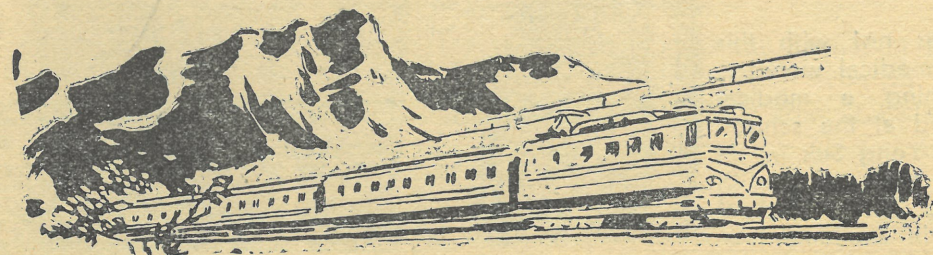
An old passenger said with a smile, pointing in the direction of the locomotive: "Look! Boys and girls are getting out. The train stops for them. They are pupils of the Tongam Senior Middle School about four kilometres away from here."

Passengers looked at the old man and pupils, full of emotion.

"Of course," the old man continued, "there are many other trains, but if they take them, they come back home too late. So the fatherly leader saw that the express train stops for them. He is grateful indeed!"

It is already widely known that the great leader sent a special train for several school children and cared to erect a branch school for only a few children and granted special favour to many children. But there are so many moving stories still unknown to the people.

The train moved slowly out of the station. Youngsters walked to their cosy village in an orchard greeting spring. The blue sky rang with their happy laughs and singing.



On Philosophical Theory of Juche Idea

(From No. 10 of Japanese Magazine "Study of Kimilsungism")

Yoshii Yukio

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 202.)

The proposition that man is master of everything clarifies the position of man in the world, and it means that as man is the most developed, powerful and precious being in the world he is the master dominating the world and lives independently of the surrounding world.

The proposition that man decides everything clarifies man's role in the world, and it means that man is the decisive factor in transforming nature and society and in changing and developing the world and has a capacity to transform creatively the objective world as he wishes and demands.

The proposition that man is master of everything presupposes a materialistic elucidation of the world, an objective existence of materials. We may call the proposition Juche materialism because man is also an objective existence of the most developed material and so he holds the position as master dominating the surrounding world, the less developed materials.

As it gives a full and correctest picture of the real world Juche materialism can be said a perfect materialism.

The proposition that man decides everything presupposes a dialectical elucidation as the world changes and develops according to objective laws. This proposition can be said Juche dialectic because man also changes and develops while moving and moves most actively and so he plays the decisive role in the change and development of the world unlike passively moving other materials. The Juche

dialectic can be said the most perfect dialectic as it reflects most correctly the fundamental trait of change and development of the world.

Through struggle between materialism and idealism, and struggle between dialectic and metaphysics fathers of Marxism raised human philosophical thought to dialectical materialism, which enabled people to have a scientific view on the world.

Idealism and metaphysics are a reactionary and conservative philosophy for the reactionary ruling classes to mystify their privileged positions and make them unchangeable. Materialism and dialectic are a progressive and revolutionary philosophy for the progressive and oppressed classes to clarify the irrationality of society and oppose the permanent domination of the ruling classes.

Such struggles in the history of philosophical thought reflected the interests of the opposing social groups.

The philosophical theory of Juche that "man is master of everything and decides everything" makes its first premise of and includes in its ideological system, dialectical materialism of Marxist philosophy which put philosophy on a scientific basis for the first time, and makes the clarification of human nature its second premise and expounds the most realistic and general relations which man must establish for his existence, and thus fully elucidates the whole picture of the objective world and fundamental features of its change and development.

This is a philosophical theory that reached the highest peak in the history of human philosophical thought and the most scientific, revolutionary and lasting philosophical theory most correctly reflecting the interests of the popular masses.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the only correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world." (Ibid., p. 202.)

He further said:

"His (man's) activity is always determined by his thought." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., Vol. 2, p. 163.)

Man's social activities and outcome of the revolution are determined by his thought. When people have a correct thought the revolutionary struggle moves from victory to victory, overcoming all difficulties. Otherwise the revolutionary struggle suffers ordeals and setbacks.

The Japanese people too will be able to lead their revolutionary struggle for defending independence and building an independent Japan to victory, surmounting all difficulties, when they have a correct thought and display a high degree of enthusiasm, firmly maintain the independent position and creatively apply the Juche idea to suit the actual conditions of their country.

The philosophical theory of the Juche idea is based on President Kim Il Sung's unique elucidation of human nature.

On the basis of dialectical materialism that "the world consists of objectively existing materials and changes and develops according to objective laws," Marxist philosophy considered man mainly in the objective aspect and changed the idealistic view on man to a materialistic one and thereby paved the way for the correct solution of the human problem. From the early days of his activities Marx saw men as "grouping beings", "social beings" and made it clear that man can exist only in connection with the surrounding world, saying: "Man's mode of existence in nature is peculiar only to social human beings."

Marx also defined the "nature of man as the sum-total of all social relations" and considered the human question mainly in the aspect of the objective social relations centred on production relations, saying: "Men... establish production relations corresponding to a given stage of the development of productive forces". And he exposed the social relations

of exploitation and the mode of production in capitalist society.

As seen above, Marx considered the question of man in society as that of the correlations of man established in the course of social production or as that of the objective production relations; and he considered the question of man in nature as that of labour power and means of production needed for remaking nature or as that of productive forces. Accordingly, he said that the decisive factor in social development lies in the contradiction of productive forces and production relations and social revolution breaks out as a result of the contradiction of productive forces and production relations; and he clarified the historical need of social change from capitalism to socialism in the objective aspect.

Fathers of Marxism deeply thought about the human question.

In his early works Marx said: "As society itself makes man man, so society too is made by man," and suggested that society is made by man, and considered the correlation of subject and object as that of idea and material and said that "...idea (in the meaning of the content of consciousness—writer) is nothing but a material transformed and translated in the brains of man."

Lenin further advanced. He said: "Consciousness of man not only reflects the objective world but also creates it"; and the denial of the role of man "is that of Marxism as a whole from beginning to end and of the most essential philosophical premise." He thus declared that Marxist philosophy makes the human question its essential philosophical premise.

Fathers of Marxism created dialectical materialism with the human question as its essential philosophical premise and exploded the outlook of the ruling class seeing man as an abstract, ideal and unchangeable being.

But in their age the spirit of independence of the new-born working class was weak and so it was imperative to free the working class from the fetters of religious illusion and obsolete idealistic and metaphysical thinking and accordingly Marxist philosophy considered man only in the objective aspect and could not elucidate the fundamental problem of philosophy directly connected with the fate of man, that is, the nature of man and his position and role in the world. This was a limita-

tion caused by their age.

As a result, so far various revisionist trends have appeared from Marxism and done much harm to the revolution and construction of many countries and the international communist movement.

In order to raise the human destiny as the fundamental problem of philosophy, define the most realistic and general relations to be established by men in the course of their life and clarify the whole picture of the real world and the fundamental features of its change and development, there must appear an outstanding thinker and theoretician who can originally expound the question of man while accepting the successes attained by fathers of Marxism into his ideological system. It was badly needed by the times.

Living in the age fundamentally different from that of the fathers of Marxism, the age when the rank of the working class has rapidly expanded and its spirit of independence grown strong and the sweeping majority of

the people in the world are fighting for independence, great President Kim Il Sung creatively clarified the human question.

In order to expound a thing its specific nature or features distinct from other things, particularly the most essential one conditioning its existence and movement, must be elucidated.

For the full clarification of the human problem it is most important to expound the nature of man. Only then the theoretical ground is gained to elucidate the most realistic and general relations to be established by men in the course of their life.

The philosophical theory expounded by President Kim Il Sung that man is master of everything and decides everything has its theoretical ground in the three understandings of the nature of man.

The first is that man is an independent and creative social being; the second is that man has ideological consciousness; and the third is that man is the most developed, powerful and precious being in the world.

Many Medium and Small Power Stations under Construction

Many medium and small power stations are under construction at different places.

At the recent 19th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to dam up rivers and streams and build many water-power stations through the movement of the whole Party, the whole army and the entire people to protect fields and crops from flood and increase power generation.

As our country abounds with short and long rivers and water-power resources the building of medium and small power stations enables us to increase power output without large investments. Such power stations also make the landscape more beautiful, render traffic convenient, keep fields secure from floods and ensure enough irrigation water.

True to the great leader's instruction, work-

ing people in towns and counties in Ryanggang Province are energetically building medium and small power stations.

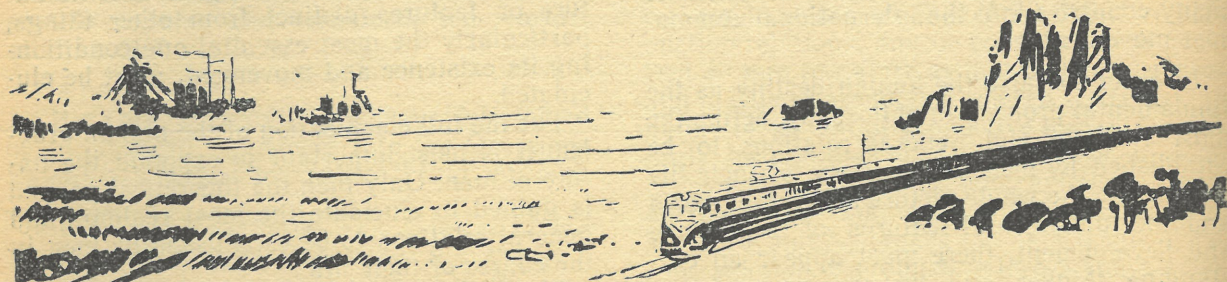
Recently a small water-power station was built in a workers' settlement at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san and started power generation.

Workers here, together with technicians of the provincial power distribution station, completed in less than one month this station with a large capacity, damming up a stream and creating a long fall.

Drawing on this experience, lumberjacks in the province have already built nine small power stations.

Through a countrywide movement medium and small power stations will be built to meet fully the increasing local demand of socialist construction for power.

Along the Thousand-ri East Coastline (9)



Kowon

From Kwangpo, the "poultry industrial town," I continued my pleasant journey along the east coastline.

The train passed the Kumya plain, which yielded the richest-ever crop last year and was alive with agricultural working people busy with spring farming, and reached the Kowon station.

Kowon County is situated in the south of South Hamgyong Province and borders on Kangwon and South Pyongan Provinces.

Its railway transport and building-materials and mining industries play an important role in the development of our national economy.

Kowon Station—Gateway to South Hamgyong Province

Kowon County is important in our traffic. It links the east and west of our country. The electrified Pyongyang-Rajin line goes through the county and the Kangwon line starts in the county.

I got off the train at the Kowon station and, guided by the stationmaster, inspected the wide station yard.

The platform was crowded with passengers. Some got off the train and were coming out through the elevated bridge and others were entering the train.

Locomotives were coming and going whistling cheerfully on the shunting tracks to marshal waggons or form trains.

The stationmaster, who has worked with the station for over twenty years, said that the station was always busy and spoke about the station's size, traffic capacity, modernized dispatch system, fine technical equipment and

so on.

A large number of trains pass or are relayed at the station every day.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should improve the technical equipment of railways, strictly guarantee the schedule run of trains and increase the traction capacity of locomotives."

The great leader gave on-the-spot guidance at the station many times. He stressed the position and role of the station in our railway transport, saying that it was the gateway to South Hamgyong Province and an important intersection of railways, and gave a very important teaching on its operation.

For its brilliant implementation of his on-the-spot teaching the station was honoured with *Kunwi* third class and the title of the "Station in Honour of the 20th Birthday of the Republic" in 1968.

After looking round the station I visited the Kowon electric locomotive corps.

"Upholding the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the crew of our locomotive corps are attaining wonderful successes in the '5.18 non-accident, schedule-run, excess-traction drive'...", said the chief engineer of the corps and boasted that in these days they were exceeding their traction norm by a daily average of 18,000 tons.

I met the crew of electric locomotive Red Flag No. 5095 leading the van of the drive, establishing new records and new norm. They were checking up their locomotive for departure.

In these 20-odd days they carried 26,000

tons more of goods. In the Sinsongchon-Kowon section the gradient is so steep that it is said to be hard to exceed the traction norm. Though, they are surpassing their traction norm by 200-300 tons each time.

Following their example, all other crews of the corps are striving to haul more freights.

The repair shop was as large as a factory. Repairmen said that they had improved and modernized machines and equipment to shorten the repair time greatly.

I saw clearly the intense loyalty of the crew and repairmen of the corps working hard to carry even one more ton of goods to the socialist construction site.

Developing Mining Industry

Next day I visited the Kowon Colliery some 70 km away from Kowon town.

A functionary of the Kowon District Coal-mining Complex accompanied me. He told me about the development of the mining industry in the county. The railway to the complex was already electrified.

The mining industry takes a very important place in the county's economy. The coal industry has developed very rapidly. The county boasts of such big collieries as Kowon, Ungok and Sudong Collieries and many medium and small collieries.

As the state made large investments and

sent many material and technical means the technical equipment of collieries was improved and their production foundation was very firm.

The Kowon colliery is a large anthracite mine on the east coast.

I looked round many permanent pits. Comprehensive mechanization was at a very high level. Large compressors, comprehensive tunnellers, coal cutters and dirt loaders were working at hewing faces and miners were only operating and watching them.

Cut coal was ceaselessly carried out to the coal yard by comprehensively controlled belt-conveyors and cars.

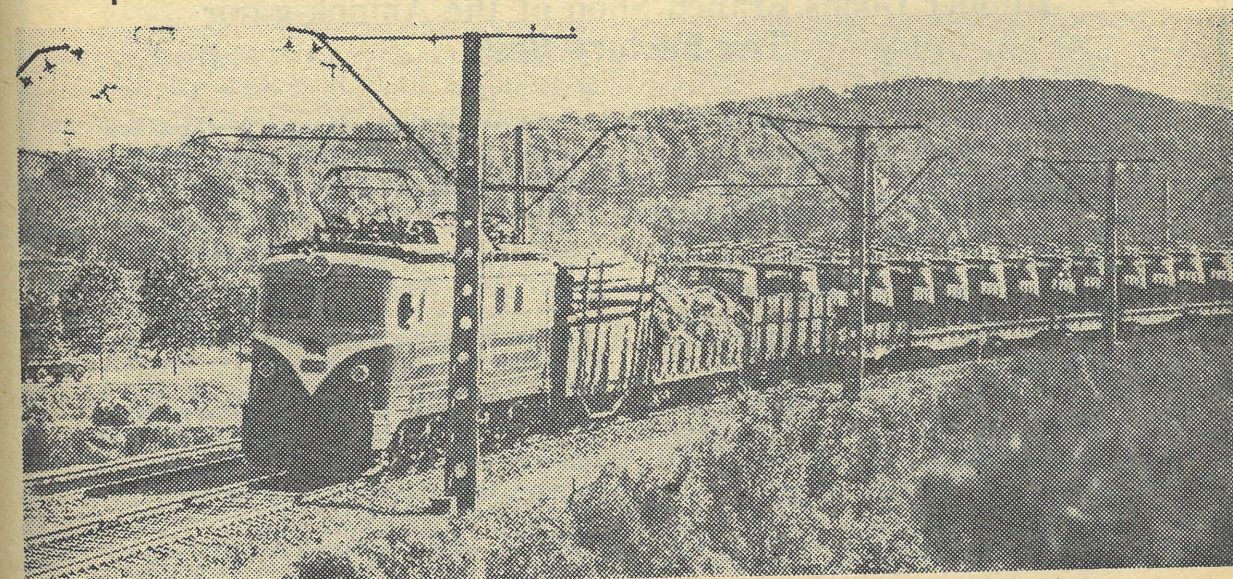
Though pits are thousands of feet underground they were full of fresh air and comfortable rest rooms were to be found here and there.

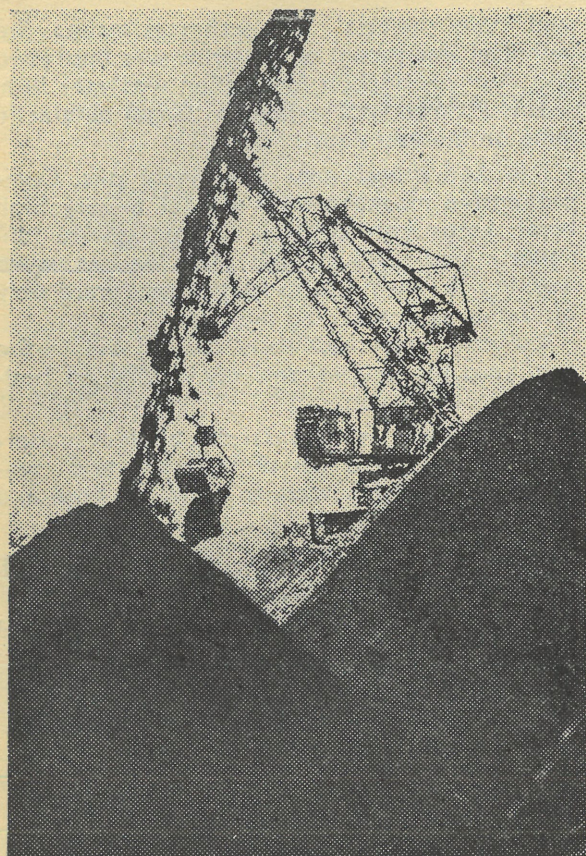
I looked round the colliers' settlement. Modern dwellings nestled at sunny places. There stood a grand house of culture, a big hospital, stores and other welfare-service establishments in good order. There was trolley bus service between the settlement and the colliery.

The settlement was a seat of happiness for colliers.

In order to build a modern chemical industry base in the Hamhung district the great leader attached great importance to the collieries in the Kowon district.

The crew of the Kowon electric locomotive corps are carrying more freight to greet the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with a high degree of political zeal and brilliant labour feats





Coal production increases

As a result, today the collieries contribute greatly to meeting the needs of the industrial districts on the east coast for fuel and raw material.

Now the Kowon colliery produces in 20 days as much coal as was turned out in 1949. The coal cut here is directly sent to many factories and enterprises on the east coast including the Hamhung district through the centralised transport system.

In order to attain the coal production goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule large, modern and high-speed machines are actively introduced at the Kowon colliery and other coal mines in the district.

The Kowon district also has inexhaustible deposits of limestone of good quality.

Limestone output has now increased 230 times as compared with 1954.

The Puraesan cement mill produces several hundred thousand tons of cement every year from limestone and with anthracite rich in the district.

Good-quality lime produced in the district is sent in large quantities to many construction sites and factories in the country.

I could see the proud features of our ever-prospering socialist land in the Kowon district too.

Kwon O Sik

Rubber Goods Branch Shop of the Amnok-gang Tire Factory Built

A rubber goods branch shop was completed at the Amnok-gang Tire Factory and started its operation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung went to the factory on the bank of the Amnok-gang River, far away from Pyongyang, to select the site for the rubber goods branch shop in order to meet the increasing demand of the national economy for various rubber goods.

He sent many fine constructors and took measures to secure the building materials needed in good time so as to finish the project in a brief time.

Workers and technicians of the 52nd construction enterprise, boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the Party, finished the huge project successfully in a short time.

Through their work they showed irrefutably the correctness and vitality of our Party's policy of establishing Juche in capital construction, making construction intensive and industrializing it.

The new branch shop turns out now various rubber goods in large quantities, greatly contributing to the development of the different branches of the national economy.



Serial

Modern History of Korea (3)

Canker of Sectarianism

The early communist movement in Korea had a number of characteristics and serious weak points.

They were related, first of all, to severe suppression by the Japanese imperialists.

Vigorous suppression by the Japanese imperialists compelled the communist movement in Korea to start in absolute secrecy, which made it conducted by several groups in a dispersed way. Lack of possibility of legal and open activity was a big obstacle to the merger of the communist groups and the achievement of unity in the communist movement.

Besides, there were also weak points in the composition of the communist ranks.

The Korean communist movement was conducted by intellectuals for some time in its initial period. As a result, it failed to penetrate deep among the masses and in most cases was aloof from the masses.

The intellectuals who took part in the communist movement in those days lacked deep understanding of the communist ideas and failed to firmly grasp the revolutionary ideas from the standpoint of the proletariat and in consideration of the actual conditions of the country. Most of them were those who had broken with the nationalist movement for the communist movement, as if to follow the fashion. They regarded the communist movement as something to plume themselves on and fooled around in groups.

Thus, sectarianism became strikingly manifested in the communist movement and did a really great harm.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"None of the bitter failures and sacrifices in the former communist movement and anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle was unrelated to the crimes of sectarians."** (*Let Us Liquidate Sectarianism and Strengthen the Unity and Solidarity of the Revolutionary Ranks*, Korean ed., p. 2.)

The canker of sectarianism, first of all, is that it split the ranks of the Communists.

The champions of the early communist movement, the pseudo Marxists, formed their own groups such as the "Tuesday Group," "Seoul Group," "North Wind Association," "ML Group," and "Seoul-Shanghai Group," and engaged themselves in factional strife. To get the upper hand of their opponents those sectarians resorted to every possible means and ways and even went to the extreme of informing to the Japanese police against each other without scruple.

The biggest crime committed by the sectarians is that they brought the Communist Party to split and dissolution. Originally, sectarian antagonism was not surmounted when the Communist Party of Korea was founded in 1925. The founding of the Party was merely based on the ostensible merger of the "Tuesday Group," "North Wind Association," and "Shanghai Group" with the "Tuesday Group" as the centre on a temporary agreement. Therefore, the sectarian strife revived and got aggravated before long. Antagonism between the groups within the Party and the "Seoul Group" remaining outside it grew acuter. Meanwhile,

there was no end of strife between the "Tuesday Group," "North Wind Association" and "Shanghai Group" within the Party. With the formation of the "ML Group"*¹ and the "Seoul-Shanghai Group"*² the sectarian strife assumed greater dimensions. As a result, the Communist Party failed to attain the unity of its ranks even for a moment. There were several roundups of Communists by the Japanese police. This was also ascribable to the sectarian strife. Each roundup brought about change in the sectarian composition of the leadership of the Party and its membership.

*¹ In April 1926 the "ML Group" was formed with part of the "Seoul Group" and "Manchurian Communist Youth Group" and the members of the "January Society." (The "Seoul Group" was formed from the "Seoul Youth Society" and the "Manchurian Communist Youth Group" from the "General Bureau of Manchurian Communist Youth," and the "January Society" was organized by the Korean students in Tokyo in January 1925.) Central figures of the "ML Group" were Choe Chang Ik, Han Bin, Choe Ik Han and others. Availing itself of the arrest by the Japanese police of the leading figures of the "Tuesday Group" and the "Shanghai Group" who had assumed the leadership of the Communist Party of Korea, the "ML Group" took the leadership of the Party in December 1927. (Reference Materials for the History of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vol. 1, Pyongyang, 1965; Glossary to the Secret Police Service, Police Affairs Department of the Government-General of Korea, 1933; Kim Jong Myong, Korean Independence Movement, Vol. V, 1969; and others.)

*² The "Seoul-Shanghai Group" was formed with part of the "Seoul Group" and "Shanghai Group" in December 1927 in opposition to the "ML Group" which assumed the Party's leadership. Its central figures were Li Dong Hwi, Kim Chol Su, Kim Yong Man and others. The "Seoul-Shanghai Group" held a "Party Congress" unilaterally and formed its own "Party Central Committee" to stand up against the "Party Central Committee" of the "ML Group." Both "Party Central Committees" sent their respective representatives to the Comintern to seek its "recognition." By doing so, they cut a poor show of themselves. (Ibid.)

The Party should have rallied its ranks closer

in face of ever more intensified suppression by the Japanese imperialists. But the sectarian elements persisted in their splitting manoeuvres, with the result that the Party itself could not continue to exist and was dissolved in 1928. Even after the dissolution of the Party the sectarian strife worsened over the reconstruction of the Party.*

* Putting up the signboard of the "Preparatory Committee for Rebuilding the Communist Party of Korea" or the "Communists' League," the "Tuesday Group" styled itself as the "orthodox one" and tried to "rebuild" the Communist Party with the leadership composed mainly of itself. The "ML Group" and the "Seoul-Shanghai Group," too, acted likewise, the former putting up the signboard of the "Consultative Committee of the Korean Communists" and the latter the signboard of the "Committee for the Reconstruction of the Korean Communist Party" or the "Preparatory Committee for the Reconstruction of the Korean Communist Party." (Reference Materials for the History of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vol. 1, Pyongyang, 1965; Glossary to the Secret Police Service, Police Affairs Department of the Government-General of Korea, 1933; Kim Jong Myong, Korean Independence Movement, Vol. V, Tokyo, 1969; and others.)

Sectarianism did serious harm to the mass movement as well.

As the Communist Party was not deep-rooted among the masses of the workers and peasants, it remained an upper organization that had no Party cells in factories, enterprises and rural districts and no kindred ties with the masses. This was the serious consequence resulted directly from the violation of the principles on building a revolutionary party and on the party's mass leadership on account of the bitter factional strife of the sectarians. Blind with their splitting manoeuvres, the sectarians placed their sectarian interests before the unified Party leadership in the relationship with the masses.

The sectarians struggled between themselves to win workers, peasants and youth organizations to their side. This gave rise to serious antagonism between and within the mass organizations, holding back their consolidation and

development. In early 1927 the "Singan Society,"* a temporary coalition of Communists and nationalists, came into being. If proper leadership had been given, it could have grown into a fine anti-Japanese national united front organization, but, the possibility was precluded by the antagonism between Communists and nationalists and the factional strife of the sectarians. It was eventually placed under the leadership of national reformists and dissolved at last.

*The "Singan Society" was formed in February 1927 at the joint proposition of the "Chongu Society," a socialist organization, and the "Minhung Society," a nationalist organization. At first it took the stand of opposing national reformism, which won it the support of Communists, anti-Japanese nationalists and religionists. It played a definite part until the massive anti-Japanese struggle of all the students in the country was sparked off by the students in Kwangju in November 1929. Later it gradually came under the influence of national reformists and was dissolved in May 1931. (Reference Materials for the History of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vol. 1, Pyongyang, 1965; Glossary to the Secret Police Service, Police Affairs Department, Government-General of Korea, 1933; Kim Jong Myong, Korean Independence Movement, Vol. V, Tokyo, 1969; and others.)

Even the organization of mass struggles of workers, peasants and youth was done in the sectarian interests. As a result, there often occurred cases in which some sects organized them while other sects manoeuvred against them. In June 1926 a demonstration was organized by the "Tuesday Group" in pursuance of its factional purpose, but due to obstructive manoeuvres on the part of the "Seoul Group," it was limited to some streets of Seoul and ended in a failure before gaining desired results.

Another canker of sectarianism was that it had fostered flunkeyism.

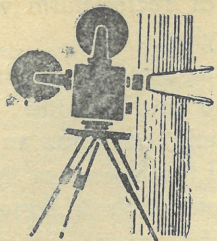
Communists are, as a matter of fact, staunch revolutionaries who conduct the communist movement out of their conviction and advance it on the strength of the masses of the working people. If a Communist fails to adhere to such Juche-based stand, he cannot be a genuine Communist. However, champions of the early communist movement, the ostentatious Marxists in Korea, were not persons of the sort. They were seriously infected with flunkeyism, and sectarianism rendered the malady more serious. Before and after the founding of the Communist Party and even after its dissolution, each sectarian group claimed to be the "orthodox" one while rejecting others, and unscrupulously tried to get the recognition of the Comintern. Instead of conducting their activity using their own brains and relying on their own strength, they strove to gain recognition from others and rely on others and turned to the Comintern for the solution of all problems. It was evident that they could not properly advance the Korean communist movement and anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Besides, the canker of sectarianism manifested itself gravely in many respects.

Thus, the early communist movement in Korea was misled by the pretended Communists, the sectarians who put up the signboard of communism, and thrown into utter confusion.

This, in the final analysis, was entirely due to the lack of a distinguished leader. A distinguished leader, a great revolutionary leader, alone could get over sectarianism and confusion and set the communist movement on the right track.

(To Be Continued)



New Film "Flesh and Blood"

Recently the Korean February 8th Film Studio produced a film "Flesh and Blood" consisting of two parts.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To reunify the divided homeland is the greatest and most pressing national task for the entire Korean people at present. Its solution brooks not a moment's delay."

The film "Flesh and Blood" presents realistically the misfortune and suffering of

a fisherman's family of south Korea caused by national division and shows that national reunification is the most urgent task for our people.

Hero of the film is Jun Do. He is an ordinary fisherman of south Korea. He is an honest-minded man who has grown up on the seaside of the south.

Before liberation he was drafted to Japan for forced "labour service" and after the country's liberation he returns to his hometown Mokpo.

Jun Do loses his wife on his way to find his son and comes home with the motherless suckling in his arms



Though the country was liberated his family members could not live together. His son Myong Jin fails of reunion with his family. He finds himself in the north. The year after Jun Do was taken to Japan shipowner Choe bought land at Haeju in the north and took Myong Jin there for debt his father owed him.

Thus the dream of Jun Do's heart to live happily rearing his children is crushed.

He leaves for Haeju to look for his son. But the US imperialist aggressors, occupiers of the southern half of our country, stand in his way and he cannot go to the north.

While crossing the 38th parallel by boat with a help of one of his friends Chan Bo, his wife is wounded by a Yankee's bullet and lies in bed. Jun Do and his wife thus settle down in fishermen's parts of Inchon.

Jun Do lives there for 10 years, hearing nothing of his son in the north because of the country's division by the US imperialist aggressors.

In the meantime he has two daughters Jin Ok and Yon Ok. To support his sick

wife and daughters he goes out to sea with a small wooden boat every day to catch fish. But their living goes from bad to worse.

One day Jun Do and Chan Bo go out to sea with a sail boat. The storm comes on a sudden. To shelter themselves from the storm they sail to Aegi Island. But there are Yankee soldiers on the island and they fire at fishermen barring them from approaching it.

The island was a military base. Their boat is wrecked in the storm.

At the sad news that only Chan Bo returned alive Jun Do's wife is shocked to death, leaving two little daughters behind.

Next-door neighbour Sun Nyo goes to Japan to see her husband. She takes motherless Jin Ok with her. Several days after, Jun Do, who barely escaped from death, comes home. But only motherless little baby Yon Ok awaits him.

This is not all that the American occupiers have brought on Jun Do.

Jun Do returns to his hometown Mokpo with his only child. At Mokpo he meets the shipowner again who fled there from Haeju, leaving his son Myong Jin in the north. He obtains employment from the shipowner and catches fish with the latter's boat to earn his keep.

Years rolled by and Jun

Do ages sixty years now. For this the shipowner throws Jun Do out of employment but does not pay a single penny for wage, even taking into account the debt Jun Do owed him in the years under Japanese imperialist rule.

Jun Do grows angry and swears to revenge himself on the shipowner for a wrong with his hopeful son after the country's reunification.

Supporters of the south Korean "regime" arrest and cruelly torture him for the reason that he said the word "reunification," breaking his leg.

To make matters worse, Yon Ok who had been nursed by next-door women gets blind, on account of hard

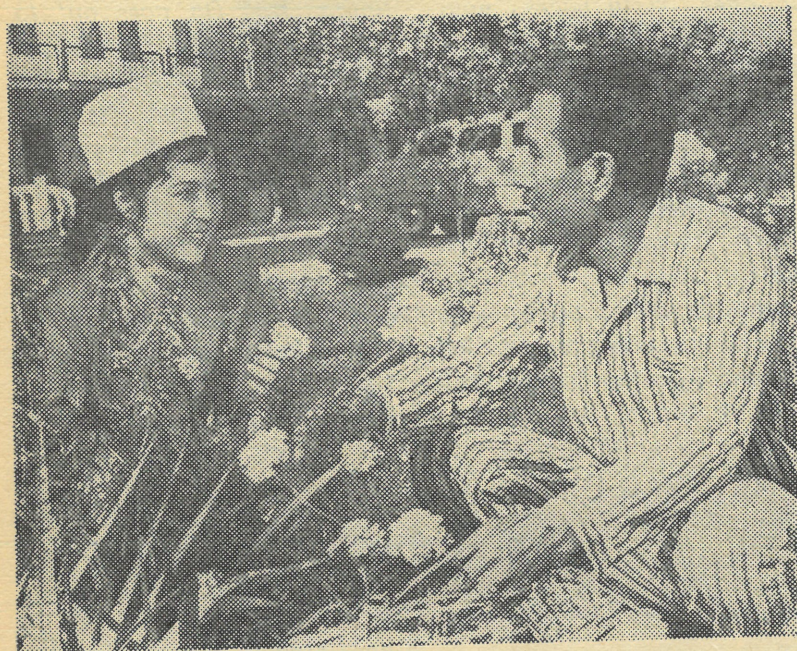
living. Jun Do goes out to the rough sea at the risk of his life to earn money to cure his blind daughter. His boat is caught in a storm and drifts about in the sea. He and other fishermen are saved by a naval vessel of our Republic. During his short stay in the north he tastes the sweets of life and sees a wonderful reality he never thought of—a paradise for the people.

The Government of the Republic which saved him from the jaws of death cures his broken leg free of charge and even makes him celebrate his 60th birthday by a party. For this he feels heartily grateful.

Everything he hears and sees seems to him like a

Jun Do learns that his daughter Yon Ok is blind and his heart bleeds





Who has caused father not to recognize his daughter!

dream. He meets his son Myong Jin who has become captain of a big trade ship under the tender care of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung and his daughter Jin Ok who was repatriated from Japan and has grown to be a doctress. He never dreamed of such a thing.

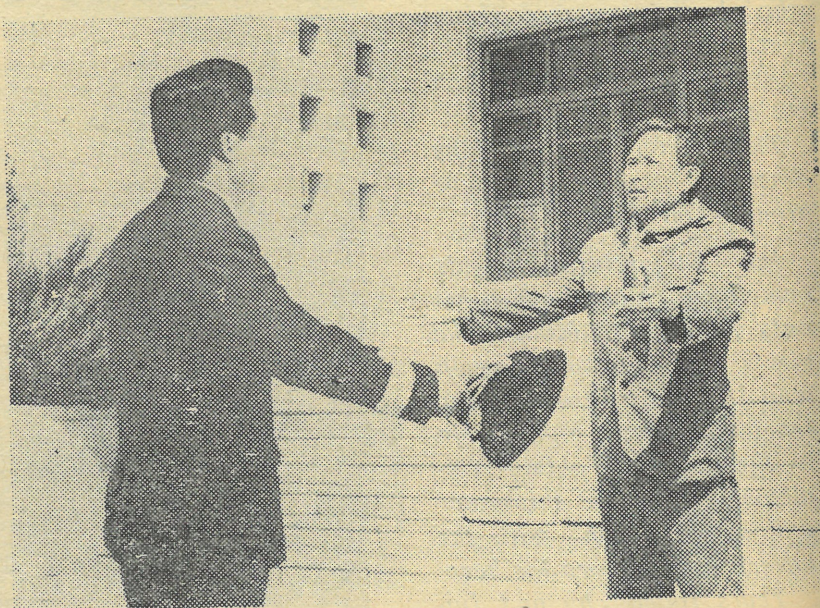
The north is a paradise for people where everyone is perfectly happy under the loving care of the fatherly leader but the south in the same land is a living hell where people are roughly treated and live the hardest life in history. Why? Now everything becomes clear to Jun Do. He learns that the cause of the dark reality of

the south is the US imperialists' policy of aggression to make south Korea their permanent colony and the treacherous acts of the south Korean puppet clique.

Leaving for south Korea, the dark land, for his blind daughter, Jun Do cries out in bitter tears before the senders-off:

"My dears! Can such a tragedy as ours be on earth? I have just found my son and daughter after 30 long years of separation. But I have to part with them. Why? Why should I go to the dark land for my daughter without calling her here? Who is to blame for this? We must drive out Yanks as soon as possible so that my Yon Ok

Jun Do has a moving reunion with Myong Jin, who has grown up beyond recognition in the bosom of the Republic



His son, daughter-in-law and granddaughters implore Jun Do to remain in the Republic and live happily together

and many other Yon Ok in the south can live as happily as children in the north under the tender care of General Kim Il Sung! I am leaving here, confident that the day is not far off. My dears! See you again!"

The cry of Jun Do's heart is that of the entire south Korean people and that of all the Korean people.

Through the presentation of the tragic reality the film eloquently shows that reunifying the country to eliminate untold misfortune and suffering of our fellow countrymen is the loftiest duty which all Koreans with national conscience in the north

and the south must fulfil and that reunification is for the country and people, and division for the traitors to the nation.

That is why the film grips hearts of the spectators. Acting of the leading character and others is very good and impresses the audience deeply.

The film "Flesh and Blood" is another successful production reflecting well the unanimous desire of our people for the country's reunification.

Li Yong Gang

Even before his joy of reunion with his son and daughter after 30 years of separation is gone he has to part with them





Korean Reunification Question

Cooperation Is Important Way for Accelerated Reunification

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has throughout affirmed it as an important way for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country that multi-form north-south cooperation should be realised.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"With a view to hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by embodying the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement the north and the south should cooperate and collaborate with each other in all domains."

Cooperation is a fundamental principle to be followed by the north and the south and the necessary phase to be passed in order to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

For over one-third century Korea remains divided and the north and the south stand opposed in isolation. This division has ruptured the national ties in all spheres of social life and nourished the shoots of further mistrust and misunderstanding between both sides.

Under this situation it is the north-south cooperation that will rejoin the severed national ties, remove the lack of mutual trust and understanding and create an atmosphere of confidence, and thus inaugurate new avenues for reunification.

If confrontation is allowed to prolong instead of cooperation, the end result is that the door of reunification will be kept shut, division further deepened and tension intensified.

The multi-form north-south cooperation should be effected in all fields of economy, culture, education and public health.

Once economic cooperation gets underway, it will lead to the restoration of severed economic ties and joint exploitation of resources and techniques, and thus to the development of the national economy on a nationwide scale.

No doubt, by such a cooperation the dev-

eloped heavy industry and natural deposits which prevail in abundance in the northern half of Korea will be placed at the disposal of the south to restore its ruined economy, relieve the people, millions of the unemployed in particular, from hardships and stabilize and improve their lives.

If the two sides join their efforts and take concerted action in all fields, the artificial barrier built up for division will be done away with and national unity be achieved. This in fact will lay solid foundations for reunification.

It is from this that the Government of our Republic has put forward the policy of north-south cooperation from the first days of the country's division and devoted all its efforts for its implementation.

It is a well-known fact that we advanced the proposals which would guarantee many-sided cooperation and interchange between the north and the south and made earnest efforts for their realisation during the north-south dialogue arranged to fulfil the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement in 1972 and even after it was ruptured owing to the negative policy of the south Korean authorities.

However, all our proposals found no response of the south Korean side and none of them has been brought to realisation.

The south Korean puppets brought the dialogue to a rupture by trampling upon all agreed points of the statement and declaring that a "two Koreas" policy was their chief aim, refused cooperation with us, raising an anti-communist clamour, and have submitted south Korea politically and economically to the interests of the US and Japanese aggressive forces.

It is due to this that the political chaos and economic catastrophe have been intensified and the people's struggle against the policy of treachery and division and for democracy and national reunification has gained

Wailing Mukho Port

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the south Korean people's life is unspeakably miserable."

Wail never leaves the Mukho port in Myongju County, south Korean Kangwon Province, and fishermen and their families call this port a "wailing port."

Sometime ago a tragedy of women and children wailing, beating their breasts, over their husbands' or fathers' dead bodies took place at this port.

Many fishermen were drowned at sea. When they were at sea their small boats were taken by a storm and overturned.

Prior to this, more than 50 fishermen were drowned at once while they were fishing in Mukhojin.

Such disasters take place frequently in the sea off Mukho.

So there even appeared a slum at the foot of a mountain to the east of the port where only mothers and children live.

Fishermen there live in the

depth of misery. But they have nowhere to complain of their distress.

Deploring his hard lot, a fisherman said: "For such disasters we fishermen get no protection and compensation. Can we live on in this world? I am quite disgusted with this world which regards fishermen as the feed of fish and brings only distress, misfortune and tears to their families. I hope this cursed world will be overthrown right away."

This is the bitter cry of all humiliated fishermen of south Korea including the Mukho port in dire distress.

A cuttlefish boat of the Taerim Marine Product Processing Company in south Korea was wrecked in a storm and two fishermen were drowned and over 30 others missing, and another boat carrying more than 20 fishermen was lost.

South Korean fishermen, as you have seen above, catch fish, carrying their lives in their hands.

They also suffer from poor

catch.

According to reports, fishermen in North Kyongsang Province engaged in driftnet fishing caught little fish this year and don't even know where next meal comes from.

Fishermen of south Korean Kangwon Province including Sokcho had the poorest catch of *myongtae* (pollack) in these ten years at the beginning of the year and could not catch saury and other fish, and they are now at a loss how to live on.

South Korean fishermen's life goes from bad to worse.

So they leave their villages in quest of livelihood.

In these three years more than 68,000 fishermen quitted their villages.

This shows that south Korean fishermen live the hardest life in history.

The Mukho port fully testifies to this.

Kim Mun Shin

in scope and strength.

It is by no means fortuitous that dictator Pak Jung Hi who had been engrossed in treachery and division, clinging to the sleeves of foreign forces, was shot to death in this political crisis.

South Korea now finds itself in a grave pickle—to follow continuously the road to fascism and split or the road to democracy and peaceful reunification.

The overwhelming majority of the south Korean people do not want to live under the "Yusin system" aimed at the permanent division of the country, but want a new government and a new system which will guarantee democracy and peaceful reunification.

The unbiased world public opinion is also in favour of the legitimate demand of the south Korean people.

It is the pressing task to liquidate the system of dictatorship established by the dictator for confrontation and division and take the road of democracy, north-south cooperation and peaceful reunification.

If the present south Korean rulers take the road of confrontation and division in defiance of the earnest demand of national history and the aspirations of the entire Korean people, they are bound to suffer the disgraceful lot of predecessors.

The reunification of Korea is certain and it is the law-governed process of history.

No foreign aggressive forces and their hirelings can suppress the people's feeling of national reunification.

Li Jin Su

☆-----○ *Stern Verdict Condemning* ○-----☆ ☆-----○ *Partitionists* ○-----☆

Documentary "Concrete Wall Built by the US Imperialists and South Korean Puppets All along the Demarcation Line"

Recently the Korean Documentary Film Studio produced a documentary "Concrete Wall Built by the US Imperialists and South Korean Puppets All along the Demarcation Line."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The internal and external separatists including the US imperialists are not only opposed to the just and fair reunification proposals of our Party and the Government of the Republic, but are also attempting to divide our country into 'two Koreas' for ever."

This documentary shows the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets building a concrete wall by mobilizing much manpower and large machines and the concrete wall built by them all along the Military Demarcation Line from the west coast and exposes and flays their desperate efforts to divide our country into "two Koreas" permanently.

The US imperialist aggressors occupied south Korea and drew the cursed Demarcation Line across our land. Not content with this, they are building a reinforced concrete wall all along the 240-odd-kilometer-long Military Demarcation Line to bisect our country permanently.

The wall is a living witness to the never-to-be-pardoned aggressive and traitorous acts of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets who are trying to cut our national ties forever, perpetuate the division, make our country with a long history and a brilliant culture into "two Koreas" and put a period to the history of our single nation.

The long history of our resourceful people keeps many records of our ancestors who built walls. They all did so to defend the country against foreign aggression and safeguard national dignity and security.

But the south Korean puppets are building walls to bisect our territory and nation for good. This is a never-to-be-forgiven criminal act indeed.

Their wall runs across mountain ridges and valleys, rivers and pools and what not.

The reinforced concrete wall 5 metres high and 10 metres wide at the bottom and gun emplacements, watch towers and pillboxes on its top—these explicitly reveal the black heart of the south Korean rulers seeking division and confrontation to create "two Koreas."

Going against the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification, they built such a wall across the Samichon stream near Kukhwa-ri, Changpung County, preventing even fish from swimming about freely.

The concrete wall showing the traitorous partitionist policy of the south Korean puppets is also built along the Demarcation Line in Kangwon Province including Cholwon.

The south Korean puppets are desperately building the concrete wall with reinforced steel and cement imported from abroad at the cost of the life's blood of the people mobilizing lots of puppet army men and people. Their criminal act fires the spectators with bitter resentment against them. They are building the concrete wall bisecting our sacred land

with cement and reinforced steel imported with the money earned from prostitute tourism and sale of children abroad. They put the traitors on record into the shade in treacherous acts.

This proves eloquently that "peace" and "unification" advertised by them are empty slogans to suppress the anti-fascist democratization struggle of the people and fool the world public.

The US imperialists and the south Korean puppets say that they build the concrete wall to protect south Korea from "threat of southward invasion." How brazen-faced they are!

Our Party has declared over and over again that we have no intention to invade the south and made many just proposals for the peaceful reunification of the country.

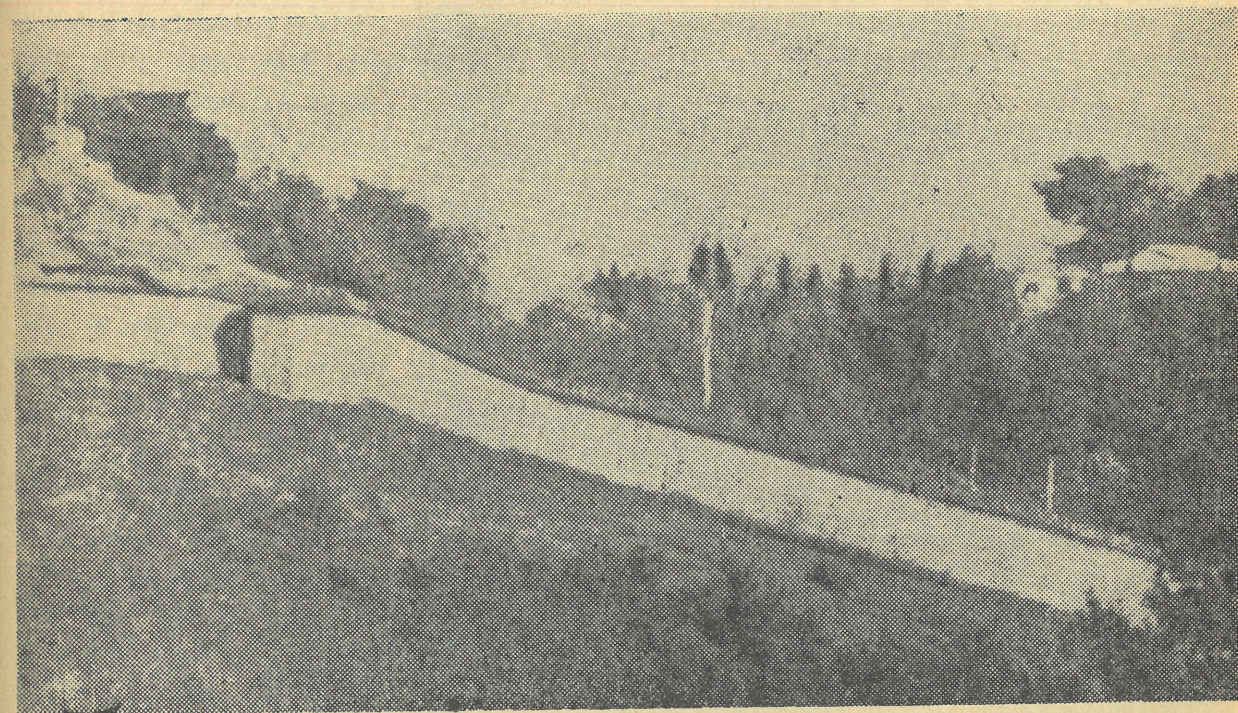
It is already known to the world that our Party's three principles and five-point policy of national reunification are absolutely just and realistic ones acceptable to all.

With nothing can the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets justify their criminal act.

Their wall of division will never be able to bisect our single nation with a history of 5,000 years and our territory stretching from Mt. Paekdu-san.

Our people will surely accomplish the historic cause of national reunification according to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the peerless patriot.

The concrete wall built by the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets all along the Military Demarcation Line to perpetuate our country's division





Korea—A Lovely Land

Sanju Waterfall



The intersection of the Pujon mountain range and the Paekun range stretching eastward from it fringes the Kaema plateau near the east coast. The intersection is rugged and abundant in valleys and waterfalls. The most famous of these waterfalls is the Sanju falls.

Water makes three descents over high cliffs in a thick wood, presenting various and peculiar views.

Azaleas come into full blossom in spring around the waterfall, *mokran* (magnolia) spreads its fragrance in summer and maple burns red in autumn.

The waterfall is so grand that only the second and third descents can be seen from a pavilion on an opposite hill.

You can see the 50-odd-metre-long first descent at a very high place.

Only from a huge rock near the deep basin you can ob-

tain a fine view of the waterfall. It reminds you of water falling from the blue sky dotted with white clouds or silvery silk unrolling from the high cliff shrouded in green trees.

The beauty of the waterfall is glaring at the second descent. It is as short as half the first descent. But it presents an attractive scenery. Falling water breaks up against a ledge halfway, throwing a thousand silvery sprays. Then, the water glides on the smooth rock under a pleasant rainbow bridge down to the third descent to create sprays again.

So the rainbow bridge offers a good chance to get the cool in hot summer.

Indeed, this beautiful waterfall is a pride of our country.

It was little known before liberation and was not used for the people.

But now nice rest home buildings have appeared at a place commanding a good view of the waterfall, roads and motorways and facilities have been built for sightseers, and thus the area around it is widely used as a holiday resort for our people.

Unggi Alsom Island, "Kingdom of Sea Birds"

The Unggi Alsom Island is a solitary island in our east sea off the Unggi port of North Hamgyong Province in the northern section of our country.

The island is nearly 70 metres above the sea level and about 2 km round. Its north-east side is a sheer rocky cliff and looks just like a giant.

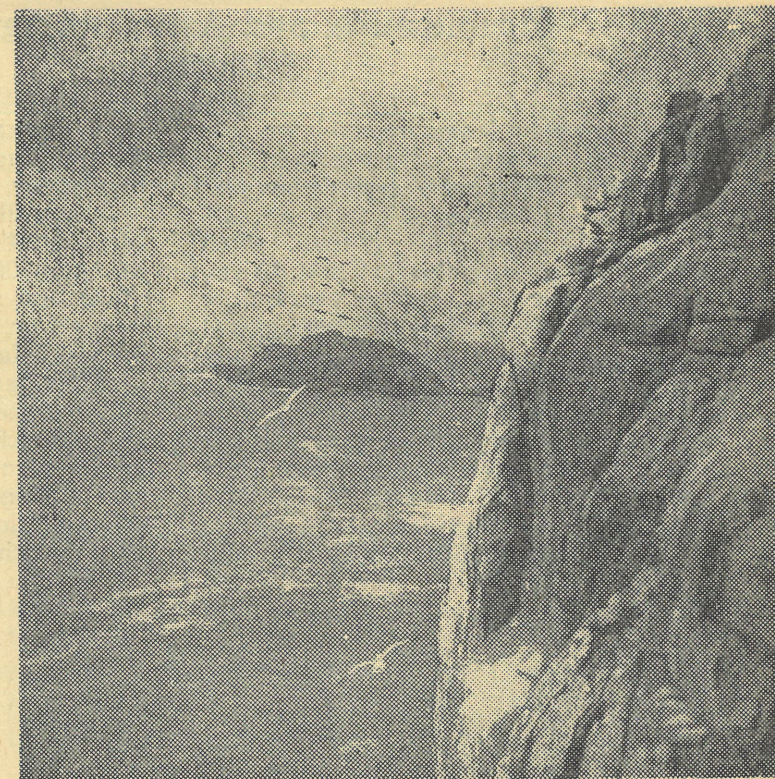
It is made up mainly of granite. Its southwest side is a gently sloping grassland grown with various plants of the rice family including

Arundinella hirta and rare perennial herbal plants such as *Rodgersia tabularis* and *Arisaema serratum*. The only ligneous plant in this grassland is sweet brier which blooms in summer.

The sea around the island is dotted with rocks, big or small, and rich in marine life such as plaice, Lockington, octopus, crab, sea cucumber, *miyok* seaweed and tangle.

However, the island is better known as a good habitat of sea birds for its physiogra-

Unggi Alsom Island—a breeding ground of sea gulls



phical position and formation.

Sea gulls and other sea birds flock to it in great numbers in their breeding seasons, turning it into a "kingdom of sea birds."

From distant Cape Sosura of Unggi you can easily see the whole island covered with sea birds.

The representative birds in the island are black-tailed, grey and other sea gulls.

Sea gulls lay eggs almost everywhere, on the sheer cliff in the northeast, in the grassland in the southwest and on the shore grown with sweet brier.

The cliff and grassland on the top of it are spread with their eggs at the end of April.

Eggs seem to be scattered in disorder on the grassland, but there are two eggs in each

nest, exceptionally three.

Sea gull egg bears protective color with spots on the grass-green ground.

Many eggs hatch out in May and hatchlings appear.

Guillemot and sea cormorant also breed on the lofty northern cliff. There are eggs here and there on the cliff that seem to fall even at a breeze. They are eggs of guillemot. Guillemot does not make its nest for eggs. It lays one egg on the rugged cliff surface. Its egg is pointed at one end like a top. So it does not roll down at a wind but spins even on a slippery rock.

Red-legged sooty guillemots bustle about cracks in the northeast crag. From time to time they start up and some flock down toward the sea or others flap up onto the crag.

The latter fly into cracks or holes. There they spread tiny pebbles in a circle and make nests and lay two eggs each.

The cliff of the island is also the breeding ground of *Puffinus Leucomelas* and horn-billed puffin.

While flocks of murrelet skim over the sea water flocks of sea gulls flit in the sky and white-rumped swifts dart about in a circle like swallows high above them.

The island cuts a figure as a golden habitat of sea birds in this water area. It is the only breeding quarters for sea fowl in the north of the East Sea of Korea. So it is of great importance in protection and increase of sea birds.

It has long been designated as a sea fowl reserve.

Old Tale

Farm Hand Has His Hire Paid

Once upon a time there lived a landlord called Ko Gang Bo in a village in the west of our country. He was notorious for being extremely cross-minded and greedy.

With a vast tract of land, he worked his farm hands like a beast of burden. Ten-odd farm hands slaved for him from early dawn till late at night. But he would drive them out without paying hire on this or that pretext. In this way he bought land every year, his strongbox was packed with money, land-books, due bills, etc., and he lived in clover.

He also bled white his villagers and they nicknamed him "Ko Kangdo (Brigand Ko)."

The May festival came round. He went out to see the wrestling matches, thinking that his son would place first and win the trophy ox, who had been the champion every year at the matches. But he was surprised. He saw a sturdy-built strange lad winning matches. He doubted his eyes.

The lad, Jang Soe by name, had no parents and lived from hand to mouth. Tall and muscular, he was strong and very tactful in wrestling at that. He was more than a match for the landlord's son.

The landlord was much disappointed. It was clear that the prize ox would go to the lad. But next moment he hit on a wicked idea. It was to hire the lad.

The young Jang Soe won the matches and mounted the prize ox around whose neck was put a red ribbon.

The landlord elbowed his way through the crowd to the lad and said: "Congratulations to you lad! Well done! I heartily welcome you. You're a Hercules. I wish to treat you to a banquet. Let's go to my house!" He took up the rein and put it in the hand of his son.

Thus the landlord took the lad to his house, arranged a feast in the middle of his court-

yard, and lavished his favour even on passers-by.

Villagers wondered at his behaviour and decided to wait and see. They could not understand why. But his intention became clear soon. When people got tipsy, he began to open his black heart. He blurted out: "Gentlemen! I've just learned that this lad was born under an unlucky star. In pity for him I'm going to look after him from today; he shall be fed and clad! It's a good idea, isn't it? I'm sure he will have no worries about his life if he works for me for about three years."

Villagers present whispered to each other, now realizing what he meant.

Jang Soe calmly opened his mouth: "Thank you for your kindness, sir landlord. I go from place to place to earn my keep. So I've no reason to refuse your kind offer. But I have one thing to say to you. It's on my hire. I wish you to fix it here and now. If you do so I will work for you for full three years."

"I see. I've no objection. Let's fix it now," the landlord replied readily. He was much pleased, thinking that things were going on as he had wished. He pointed to a corner of the courtyard, saying: "Look over there! You see four stones, don't you? The smallest one weighs 100 *kun*, the next to it 200 *kun*, the third 300 *kun* and the last, biggest 400 *kun*. I give different mandays according to the strength of my men; a manday to the lifter of the smallest stone and four to the lifter of the biggest one. Lift any one you like!"

Without a word, Jang Soe went up to the biggest stone and raised it above his head and put it down.

"Hum, you're a Hercules! I'll give you not four mandays but six, plus the share of your ox... nay, I give you eight altogether!" The landlord went on, "So, if you serve three

Agronomists and Assistant Agronomists Increase

The number of agronomists and assistant agronomists is increasing.

In 1976 the number of technicians and specialists per cooperative farm was 55. This was a miraculous growth, when taking into account the fact that, to say nothing of the pre-liberation years, even in December 1952 when the Academy of Sciences was established, we had 97 social and natural scientists altogether.

Each workteam of farms in Paechon County, South Hwanghae Province has over ten agronomists or assistant agronomists and each sub-workteam more than two.

The Sokbong cooperative farm in Sin-

chon County of the same province has over one agronomist or assistant agronomist for every eight farmers.

Before liberation there were only two literates at the Ripsok cooperative farm, Mundok County, South Pyongan Province. But now the farm has one agronomist or assistant agronomist for every 7.7 farmers.

Many farmers take the correspondence course of college or higher specialized school to become agronomists or assistant agronomists. Their education is completely free and they receive remuneration even during their attendance of school.

years..., dear me! I've got to give you, as a pay, a plot which takes three days to plough in addition to ten *som* of rice! But I don't care about it an iota and I'll offer you a premium, a house for you."

However, Jang Soe was already seeing through the black heart of the landlord. He put in, "What can I do if you don't keep your words after three years?" This remark sent the landlord nonplussed. But next moment he collected himself and mumbled: "You say nonsense! A noble is not double-tongued! Don't worry. I always keep my words with farm hands. Wait and see for yourself. But, I bet you, you can do as you like if I fail... You may take anything of mine, even my mansion whole."

"Well, alright," Jang Soe declared, "You assured me that I take one load of anything I like if you fail to keep your promise."

The landlord thought to himself, "You brat! However strong you are, you can never carry ten *som* of rice." And he OK'd.

Thus Jang Soe started to work as Ko's farm hand.

From the next day the landlord forced him

to work together with his ox from early dawn till late at night. The lad worked like an ox. Work was exhausting.

The landlord drove out all other farm hands. But he prospered as days went by. The detached house was rebuilt into a curved-roofed one, his waste land was reclaimed, and his strongbox cram-full of money. But there was no end to his greed.

Time flew by and their hire contract was to expire in a few days. The landlord wanted to continue to exploit Jang Soe. So he called him in and said, "It's already nearly three years since you settled in this house. I think you will lead a hard, lonely life again after leaving here. This is why I advise you to remain here with us. What about it? And I'll find a good match for you.... If you stay here another one year, I'll double the hire for three years. And treble it if you stay another three years."

The landlord said all honeyed words he could find to shake Jang Soe's mind. But, the lad flatly rejected, saying he would do nothing before he was paid for the three years.



At last came the expiring date of their hire contract. Jang Soe collected villagers early in the morning and in their presence he asked the landlord to pay his hire.

The landlord felt uneasy but collected himself, hemmed and said: "Do you mean it?! For the last time I ask you. Won't you change your mind yet? You'd better reconsider it. I say, I've found a nice girl for your bride."

Jang Soe flatly rejected as a few days before. The landlord shot a furious eye at him and cried, "You rascal! Do you mean it? Then do as you like! You ingrate! Take my pay. Your land is those wormwood plots in the valley. Reclaim them by yourself. Perhaps they will take more than three days to plough. Have your own house by building it yourself with fifty trees cut in my wood! I bid you cut only fifty. If any more, I will teach you a lesson. As for your ten *som* of rice, I know it, but you must pay 12 *som* to me because of your boarding with me for the three years plus the interest thereupon. In short, you owe me two *som* of rice. Hem!"

Jang Soe was enraged at this but contained his anger and retorted: "Hullo, let me ask you! The wormwood plots in the valley are fields in your eyes? Fifty trees standing in the wood are a house in your eyes? And ten *som* of rice! It is the remuneration for my three years' service. Why the deuce could I eat it up before receiving it?!... Don't say nonsense! Pay for my service right away as you promised! Otherwise you shall repent of yourself. I'll carry away one load of anything I like!"

All present sided with Jang Soe.

Driven to a tight corner, the landlord growled, "Pick up one load of anything you like and away at once!"

Jang Soe brought a big A-frame (for carrying things) and a strong rope.

The landlord's sons and concubine were beside the landlord on the veranda. And villagers in the courtyard were straining their eyes with bated breath to see what Jang Soe was to take away. They thought, of course,

he would carry away rice.

Quite contrary to their expectation, he went up to the veranda without a word, seized the two sons of the landlord and bound them tightly with the rope. He also bound the concubine and his daughter who had just appeared on the scene. He laid them all on his A-frame like goods and stood up with the loaded A-frame on his back. He turned to the landlord and said, "Have a good look at these! These are what I take for my three years' service. I'm going to dump this load over the yonder cliff because it is useless to me."

Now the things on his back and the landlord who had been agape with surprise came to themselves and burst into cry, asking for help. But none pitied them.

Chong Do Chi who had worked for the landlord all his life, stepped forward and addressed the landlord in a flattering but sarcastic tone, "Listen to me, sir. It's no use crying over spilt milk. You'd better make a gift of your money-box to him and beg for mercy. Otherwise your family will ruin, with no scion." His words threw oil on the ado kicked up by the landlord's dependents. They made a hue and cry asking the landlord to accept his advice. The landlord, quite upset, ran into his room to fetch the money-box. He scurried back with it and imploringly uttered, "My dear Jang Soe! Take this money-box and put down the A-frame!"

Without a word Jang Soe put down the A-frame and received the money-box which he crushed at one stroke of his fist. The box was filled with money hoarded by the landlord for tens of years and landbooks and bills. Jang Soe put out the landbooks and bills and set fire to them. Villagers shed tears of joy, seeing them on fire, the abominable documents which had tormented them all their life. Then he gave out all the money equally to villagers. He also gave his ox to Chong Do Chi. He left the village. All the villagers saw him off at the village mouth until he receded into the distance.

Koguryo Mural Tomb Newly Unearthed at Tokhung-ri

The resourceful and courageous Koguryo people built the first feudal state (the 1st century B.C.-668 A.D.) in our country and developed the economy and culture with their creative talents and labour.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It was in the era of Koguryo that our people were the strongest in the past history of our country."

Koguryo was one of powerful states in the East highly developed in all spheres

of politics, economy, military affairs and culture.

The mural tomb newly discovered at Tokhung-ri is historic remains showing the disposition of the Koguryo people and the might of Koguryo with a vast territory and developed science and technology.

The tomb is a south-trending stone-chambered earthen one. Its interior consists of an entrance way, a front chamber, a corridor and the inner coffin chamber.

Most attractive in the tomb

are the colourful murals and 600-odd letters on the frontal wall of the coffin chamber.

Murals are to be seen from the entrance way. The time-dimmed entrance murals still retain their outlines. On the east wall are seen a few figures walking towards the entrance and a queer-looking doorkeeper standing in front of them with a spear in his hand. On the west wall are seen adults walking together with a little boy. On the south wall are a queer-looking doorkeeper holding two spears crosswise and another strange figure lying flat. There are inscriptions explaining these paintings at the south ends of the east and west walls.

Murals in the front chamber show the power-wielding lifetime of the dead and "Heaven."

What arrests the eye in this chamber is an epitaph written in 14 lines on a square yellow ground in the centre of the north wall. It shows the name and official career of the dead. His name was Chin. He had held many government posts of Koguryo till he died at 76. It also states that the tomb was built in 408 A.D.

A mural on the west bottom

of the epitaph shows the deceased in his lifetime sitting on a beautiful flower-patterned long cushion, with male and female servants attending on him. Another picture next to it portrays thirteen county sheriffs saluting him and identifies each sheriff.

The front chamber has also other lifelike murals depicting a parade of him going out with his servants, his appointment of officials and hunting of deer, roe, and tiger on horseback.

Besides, the tomb has many murals of fantastic animals and other things. Our first finds in this tomb are murals depicting the legendary herdsman and weaving damsel, hermits and fairies, a creature having human head and bird-like body, a winged horse, a flying fish and so on. All these give an idea of the rich imaginary world and religion of the Koguryo people.

This is a brief account of the mural tomb at Tokhung-ri.

The murals and inscriptions in it are of great historic value. They shed a new light on many historical facts of Koguryo.

They furnish us with valuable materials for the study of the political system and socio-class relations in Koguryo.

guryo.

The government posts held by the dead in his lifetime provide us with a new material on Koguryo's government offices, and the murals and inscriptions make clear the echelons of government officials in Koguryo which have been left unmentioned so far in our history books or epigraphs, graphically illustrating that the government institutions of Koguryo were highly systematized in the late 4th century-early 5th century.

The murals are valuable for the establishment of the territorial boundaries of Koguryo.

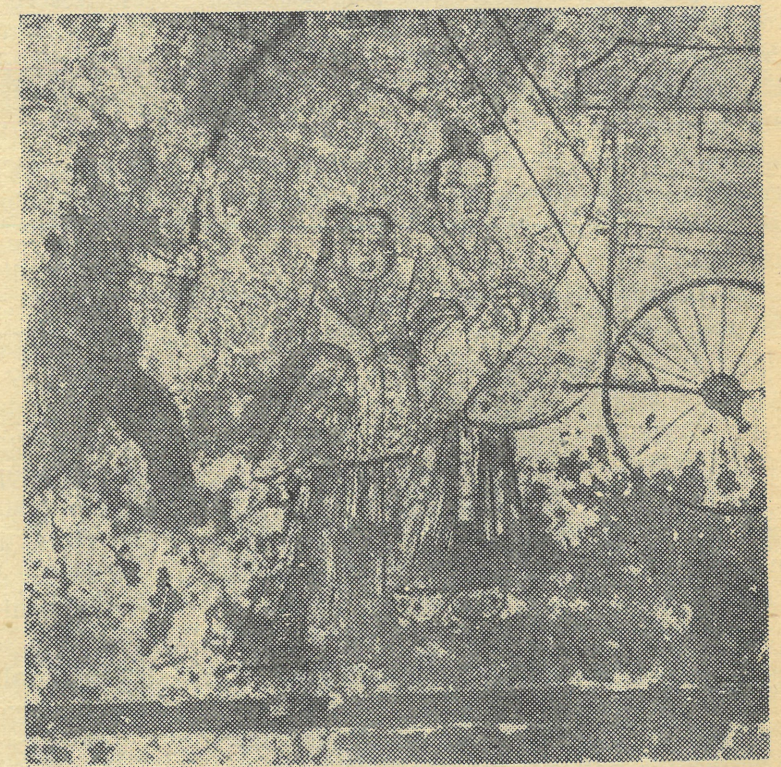
guryo.

The mural tomb helps us much to study the culture and customs of Koguryo. As it mentions its building date and bears figure and genre murals with explanations, the tomb is useful in studying the change of Koguryo mural tombs. The rich content of the murals is valuable for the study of Koguryo arts which attained a high level. Parade, armaments, headpieces of officials of different ranks and the hair styles and costumes of women in the murals help us to know customs and costumes of the Koguryo people.

The dead buried in the tomb



The ox-cart of wife of the dead buried in the tomb



Growing Independent Forces in Latin America

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the downfall of the old forces and the growth of the newly-emerging forces are a trend of history, and no force can stop this law-governed process of the development of history."

Many countries on the globe are claiming independence and many peoples are vigorously fighting for independence.

The ruin of the old forces and the growth of the newly-emerging forces are the trend of history which no force on earth can check.

Independence is the life and soul of a country and people. Only an independent people can enjoy happiness and honour and can be a full-fledged people, completely sovereign and prosperous.

Strong aspiration after independence inspired the Latin American peoples to the struggle to regain national independence and sovereignty.

The Cuban people won the revolution in January 1959, and in the 1960s Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and many other countries gained independence.

In recent years many more countries became independent.

Surinam won independence in November 1975, Dominica in November 1978, St. Lucia in February 1979 and St. Vincent in October 1979.

The people of these countries had long been under the colonial yoke of the imperialists. The imperialist-colonialists violated their sovereignty and ruthlessly suppressed their struggle for national independence.

But with no bayonet and atrocious fascist oppression could they kill the peoples' desire

for freedom and liberation.

The fall of the reactionary pro-US dictatorship and the establishment of the progressive government show that the independent forces are steadily growing in Latin America.

In July last year Nicaraguan people, through their heroic armed struggle, overthrew the pro-US fascist dictatorship of the Somoza clique and won historic victory.

The dictatorial Somoza clique brought in foreign force, enforced fascist terror rule against the people, trampled down their aspiration after independence, gave them no rights and forced upon them untold misery.

Fascist dictators who betray the people and the country and keep their life with foreign backing can never go long. Such was the case with the dictator Somoza.

Prior to this, in Grenada the reactionary dictatorship was toppled by the people's heroic uprising and a democratic revolutionary government established.

Historic changes in Nicaragua and Grenada convincingly prove that history marches along the road to freedom and liberation as people wish and not as the reactionaries desire.

The peoples of newly independent countries and the peoples who won victory in the struggle for justice and social progress are moving ahead along the road of independence.

Recently Premier of Grenada declared again that his country would continue to follow the policy of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and anti-racism and categorically oppose foreign monopolies' plunder of its resources.

The Nicaraguan people are carrying out socio-economic reforms, crushing the moves of the imperialists and the reactionary forces, and firmly defending their revolutionary gains

Okinawa—"First-Line Base Aimed at Korea"

The US imperialists continue to increase their armed forces in Okinawa.

There are 18 "F-15 Eagles," the latest fighters of the US air force, in the Kadena base, the largest US air base in Asia.

They are reported to increase to 72 by mid-1980.

The US imperialists brought such fighters into Okinawa to strengthen their air striking force in Okinawa for war.

This shows that they are frantically expanding the function of Okinawa as their aggressive base aimed at Korea and that they are desperately stepping up preparations for another war of aggression against the Korean people.

In reality, Okinawa is the outpost line of the US imperialists for Asian strategy and the "first-line base aimed at Korea."

There are over 60 US military bases and military establishments with 35,000 US imperialist aggression army men in Okinawa. There are massed huge armed forces in Okinawa—the US

with their united strength.

The peoples who have already won national independence uphold the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and are achieving great successes in their endeavours for independent development. They are resolutely opposed to all forms of aggression and intervention, domination and control and are full of a determination to carve out their destiny by themselves.

In the countries still under the pro-US dictatorship the people are vigorously fighting for democratic freedom and rights.

The peoples in Paraguay, Guatemala and Haiti are carrying on anti-dictatorship struggle in various forms.

Their struggle enjoys the unanimous sup-

marine corps as a shock force for aggression and intervention in other countries, the 18th tactical combat flying corps accounting for "50 per cent of the striking capability of the US air force in the Far East," supply, information and intelligence corps and special units handling nuclear weapons.

Okinawa is literally an "unsinkable aircraft carrier".

Under the pretext of providing against "emergency" in the Korean peninsula, the US imperialists are continuously increasing their aggression forces in Okinawa and staging war exercises simulating actual war almost every day.

Okinawa is, as ever, used by the US imperialists as their rallying base, operational and supply base for their war of aggression in Korea.

Their moves prove a threat to Asian peace and a serious obstacle to Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

port of the peoples in Latin America and the rest of the world.

The imperialists are trying in every way to prevent the independent forces from growing in Latin America. They are resorting to military threat, political blackmail and appeasement and deception to wrest Latin American countries from the ranks of the independent forces and strengthening their support to the reactionary dictatorial governments.

But with no amount of desperate efforts can they stem the strong tide of independence in Latin America.

The independent forces will grow daily in Latin America.

Hong Chang Gi

|| Chonyoggot Flower ||

The Tapdongsan Floral Reserve in Sohung County of North Hwanghae Province in the central part of our country has various rare plants.

Pine and pine-nut trees sparsely grow in the reserve and in spring syringas come into full blossom, filling the reserve with their fragrance.

Red flowers in clusters under syringas also attract the eyes. They are tiny florets. Scores of them come forth like a spread fan in a cluster on each stem. They look like a large flower head. They are *Chonyoggot* (*Stellera chamaejasme*).

This flower is called *Chonyoggot* (virgin flower) because it blooms under syringas like a shy girl. It is a perennial herbaceous plant belonging to the Daphnaceae family.

Its root yields over ten stems each of which stretches up straightly 30 to 40 cm high and

does not fork out. Its alternate close leaves are oblong. Its leaf and stem have neither serrature nor spine. They have no hair, either, so they look smooth and immaculate.

Funnel-shaped florets come forth at the stem end in clusters from April to July. The flower colour is very clear: the petal is white inside and crimson outside.

The flower has ten stamens five of which are very long.

This plant grows in northern alpine areas of our country including the Changjin plateau, and in the lowland it grows only in this reserve.

Its large cylindrical root has been used for making drugs from ancient times.

The plant withstands well cold or dry weather and various diseases. And it is beautiful and rare, and looks strong and clean. So it is planted widely in parks and pleasure grounds.



(Travel Note)

Deep Impression on Togo

Our itinerary in Togo in western Africa started in Lome, the capital.

In Lome with 250,000 population streets were spread on both sides of a broad avenue leading to the coast in the centre. There were the People's Rally Party and government buildings, the National Assembly building, a university and other central government organs and cultural establishments in the city.

Lome had few factories before independence. But many new factories—an electric steel mill, a petroleum refinery, a cement factory, a thermal power plant, a flouring mill, a footwear factory and so on—rose in the city and are working.

Two or three-storeyed apartment houses, one-storeyed dwellings and multi-storeyed hotels were to be seen.

After independence there appeared a university, a normal college, a physical culture college and other colleges, higher technical specialized schools and a large number of secondary and primary schools in the city. We could see with our own eyes Togo direct great efforts to native-cadre training and the education of the younger generation to build a new life.

The heavy air of oppression and subjugation was found nowhere and we could see great successes of the Togolese people, the masters of the country, in building a new life.

We visited a phosphate factory, a railway factory engaged mainly in repair of passenger and freight cars and many other factories, and saw Togolese people striving to develop national industry with domestic natural resources and their own efforts and technique.

A state-run enterprise "Kotomiv" in the outskirts of Lome is one of big factories in Togo. This phosphate factory was run by foreigners in the past and the imperialists took away its product at a low price.

In 1974 the factory was nationalized and took on new looks. At present high-quality phosphate turned out at this factory is a major export item of the country and is widely used for agriculture.

According to the manager, this factory produced 2,800,000 tons of phosphate in 1978 and its output will reach some 4,000,000 tons when its expansion project is finished.

Inspecting the factory, we saw diligent and energetic Togolese technicians looking after main production processes. They were all trained in Togo.

One day we, going together with the propaganda squad of the Tokwang Middle School past a village of Lama-Kara, one of agricultural centres of the country, saw an old peasant weeding a maize field and asked him when they started maize cultivation. He said:

"We began it after independence. In the past the colonialists forced us to plant coffee, cocoa and palm and gained rich profits every year.

But we peasants suffered hunger. Now we are well off."

A teacher of the middle school accompanied with the propaganda squad said that after independence the state proclaimed agriculture as the basis of the national economy and took measures to give precedence to it and it was striving to do away with the deformity of agriculture, a result of colonial rule, reclaim land, expand the area under irrigation and cultivate such grain crops as rice, maize and millet.

We also visited schools, hospitals and other cultural establishments and the Togolese people valued the fruits of their creative labour and were confident of their bright future. So we felt friendly towards them.

Korea and Togo established the relations of friendship through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Everywhere we went, the Togolese people expressed their active support for our people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We heartily wish great honour and eternal prosperity to the Togolese people who have appeared as a progressive force in our independent era.

Li Dong Hui

History of Iron (3)

Pyon Hui Gun

It was the first severe battle the working class in power had to fight in building the nation's economy.

Ung Chil and Byong Du never went home till the day they built a fire in the furnace.

They worked hard days and nights.

While working their chisels on the congealed lumps of steel in the furnace, they would be disappointed more than once, wondering when they would finish this toilsome work. But Ung Chil would recall what the General had said:

The working class can do anything once they are resolved to do.

This would encourage and invigorate him and harden his resolve to do all he could to produce the steel the General held so dear.

Every time they met with difficulties, the workers, remembering the General's words, held a meeting and pooled their strength and wisdom to overcome them.

Every word spoken by him was the source of strength that inspired them towards glorious exploits.

The days passed, and the weeks and the months. And the workers showed no sign of fatigue in their battle.

Meanwhile, the situation at home and abroad changed.

The Party and people's power were founded and democratic reforms carried out; everything went just as the General had told Ung Chil. Workers and peasants' living conditions, too, improved thanks to the Party and Government he led.

One day Ung Chil and Byong Du were up to the eyes working at the furnace, when an official of the works who had been to Pyongyang came up to them, saying, "Comrade Ung Chil! General Kim Il Sung asked me about

your health. And he asked me to convey his regards to you."

"Why, does he still remember my name?" Ung Chil said in bewilderment.

"Not only your name but what you said when you met him," the official said. "I reported that you brought back Comrade Byong Du after you had met him and that you were working hard to reconstruct the furnaces. He was greatly satisfied, praising you as a real member of the working class."

"Why did you tell him so? I did nothing." The modest Ung Chil faltered out, blushing at General Kim Il Sung's praises.

"Humph. I just told him the truth. He was anxious about your health. So you must take care of your health, however important your job may be. You mustn't worry him, must you?"

Ung Chil and Byong Du were moved very much, and couldn't utter a word. Thank you very much, General! They exclaimed to themselves.

The greater the General's favour, the more eager they were to get the molten iron out as early as possible for the sake of the General and for the sake of the country.

The day came at last. That was the historic moment iron was to be born for the first time in Korea. It was our working class' iron which would make our country wealthy and strong, make the people's life happier and annihilate the aggressors at one blow.

The whole nation and the whole world were watching the great moment, and the enemy and the cross-grained with anxiety and fear.

General Kim Il Sung walked slowly up to the red tape. Beside him were Ung Chil and Byong Du. The General cut the tape with a pair of scissors which Ung Chil handed. In a

moment yellowish red-hot molten iron gushed out of the furnace in a cataract, countless sparks flying about the air.

All at once cheers burst forth and shouts of "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" shook the whole place.

The General, smiling all over his face, gripped Ung Chil and Byong Du's hands and said, "Now, let me grasp the hands of the heroes who have put life into the dead electric furnace."

He went on: "Many thanks. There has been no instance of chiselling lumps of congealed iron off a furnace to get molten iron. It can be done only by our working class."

So highly praised, Ung Chil and Byong Du could not restrain hot drops of tears trickling down their cheeks. "What's the matter—shedding tears on this happy day?" the General said smiling.

"General, we are so happy that...." Ung Chil could not finish the sentence.

"So am I, but we have many more furnaces and open-hearth furnaces that wait for your remarkable skill. We must continue our battle drawing on the experience gained here."

The General again clasped Ung Chil and Byong Du's hands.

"Give us any kind of work. We can do it," Ung Chil said confidently.

A few months later Ung Chil and Byong Du, on orders of the General, moved to this iron works to join in the reconstruction of furnace No. 1.

This was a harder task. Difficulties cropped up on their way. The workers, however, overcame them one after another picturing the molten iron which would stream out before long.

As time went by Ung Chil grew to learn more clearly the great and deep meaning of the story of iron told by General Kim Il Sung when he had met him for the first time.

It was a blizzard night. The workers were busy working at the furnace. In small hours Ung Chil and young men were carrying in

bricks that could be used in building furnace walls. The head of construction work ran up to him and told that the General was wanting him on the phone.

It was so unexpected that Ung Chil dashed towards the office like one in delirium. He picked up the receiver with a feeling of reverence.

"This is Pak Ung Chil speaking, General," Ung Chil said in a polite tone of voice. The familiar voice rang through the phone:

"How are you, Comrade Ung Chil? I wanted to visit there but couldn't. I've been informed by your factory officials about how things are going on there. How are you getting along? Have you any problem for me to solve?"

"All requests we made the other day were granted thanks to your care. We have no more problem. Now things go on as planned."

"How is your health? Is there any one who is ill?"

"We are all right, General."
"You must all be careful of your health, it is cold these days."

"Thank you very much, General," Ung Chil said in a choked voice.

"Comrade Ung Chil!" the General went on talking. "Now the whole country is longing for the day when your reconstructed furnace will produce iron. Can you do it by the date you fixed?"

"Yes, we can," Ung Chil said assuredly.
"Fine! Do it without fail. Your reconstruction work has a great economic significance, too. Don't forget it."

"We won't forget it, General."
"And if you have any headache, don't hesitate to let me know. Remember me to your comrades," the General rang off.

The wall clock struck two.
Ung Chil saw the image of the General sitting up till late even at this night of snow-storm, taking care of the nation's affairs and directing his concern even to the health of the workers.

Ung Chil felt something pungent in his nostrils, and he was more firmly determined to offer his all for the sake of the General.

At last the workers drew out molten iron from furnace No. 1, too, in the presence of the General.

When the ceremony was over, the General sent for Ung Chil and Byong Du to the manager's office.

The General watched them carefully, and said: "You look very tired. I'm afraid you must take a rest."

"We are all right, General."

"No! Your faces tell, 'Honestly, we are quite worn out.' I can't sleep unless you are healthy, you know? Go to a rest home, a sanatorium or a seaside to have a rest till you recover your health. If not, I won't be free from anxiety."

Ung Chil and Byong Du were so greatly touched by his parental care that they couldn't utter a word and stood glued to the spot.

Thanks to the loyal working class ready to go through thick and thin when called upon by the leader, dead blast furnaces, open-hearth furnaces and rolling shops revived, and thus our history of iron was made. It was not a mere history of iron.

It was a history of our liberated people's great struggle to found a wealthy and strong country for themselves, a history of our working class steeled and developed to full stature.

But, now, everything achieved with our people's blood and sweat was cruelly destroyed by the US imperialist aggressors....

Early this morning, while others were still in bed to banish their fatigue, the leader visited the ruins of the iron works where you could hardly move about, and carefully inspected the horrid scars of the war. Ung Chil was sure that the General was recalling the bygone days, and a pang of sorrow shot through his heart.

On the other hand, however, Ung Chil had felt reassured and invigorated the moment he greeted the leader.

The leader is the national hero who fought for 20 years against the Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth through all hardships and saved the country and the people from destruction. In those troublesome days after liberation, he founded a people's power to give factories to workers, land to peasants and schools to children, revived factories and mills destroyed by the Japanese imperialists, and turned this land to a flowery paradise, the envy of the whole world.

Didn't he inspire the whole nation to smash the US imperialists who had been proud of their being the "mightiest in the world", when they recklessly attacked us to swallow up this country? Aren't our country and our people called a heroic country and a heroic people because we are led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the entire Korean people?

Now, this morning only three days after the ceasefire, the great leader has visited the iron works reduced to ruins by the enemy. Ung Chil could not fully understand the immeasurably great meaning of this fact. But he was thrilled to foresee the beginning of our people's new history which would be made under the great leader and would astonish the world and strike terror into the enemy's heart.

The leader passed by the tumbledown building of the mess hall and came into the open-hearth furnace shop.

The deserted shop smelt of iron.

He scrutinized the damaged open-hearth furnaces for a long while and then turned his eyes to Ung Chil and with a meaningful smile said, "Comrade Ung Chil, the open-hearth furnaces are waiting for your hands."

"We are also anxious to produce iron as early as possible. But, honestly, we don't know what to begin with," Ung Chil said with a puzzled look.

"I understand how you are feeling. But you have begun the work already."

Ung Chil was perplexed at these unexpected words.

"We haven't done anything, General."

"You have. You were doing it this morning," the General said and smiled fondly.

Ung Chil couldn't understand what he had done.

The General, still smiling, went on: "Comrade Ung Chil, the knapsack you are carrying tells it. The reconstruction of the works should be begun with picking up nuts as you are doing. It seems to be a trifling matter, but what a noble spirit dwells in it! It shows you workers' ardent patriotic will to serve the country by rebuilding the works and producing iron quickly and also your hatred for the enemy."

The leader stopped talking for a while and then added:

"When the Japanese imperialists surrendered, they destroyed the furnaces without drawing the molten iron out. They scampered away, claiming that the Koreans wouldn't be able to reconstruct the furnaces. But, burning with patriotism and hatred for the Japs, you workers removed the congealed lumps of iron with chisels and produced molten iron in a little more than a year, didn't you? And now, the Americans are telling the same tale. And you are already preparing to put their noses out of joint as you did in the war. If they know this, they will tremble like a leaf." The leader laughed boisterously.

Now, Ung Chil realized the great importance of what he was doing.

Getting out of the open-hearth furnace shop

the leader walked slowly up a weedy hillock within the works compound.

Ung Chil followed him and he was deeply sorry for him walking through the grass wet with dew. How often has the leader cut his way through untrodden roads to lead his people at the first grey of dawn!

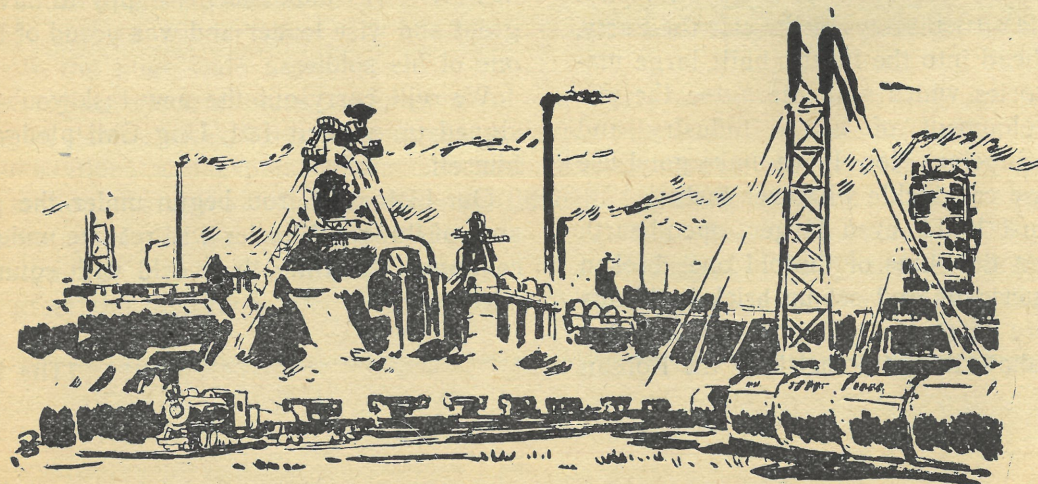
Ung Chil was moved to tears. Walking up the slope the leader advised that they should rebuild open-hearth furnaces at first but, instead of trying to do them all at once, they had better do one by one consulting with each other and taking their capacity, materials and equipment into account.

Ung Chil engraved every word of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung in his mind so that it was clear to him what was to be done from now. And he felt fresh strength and courage welling up in him; he was confident that they could rebuild the works by their own efforts.

Soon they were on the top of the hillock. From there was visible the wide compound of the works now clear of the fog.

The eastern sky was glowing red to announce sunrise. New leaves and twigs of acacias broken and scorched by the enemy's bombing were rustling in the breeze. Birds were chirping. The leader looked tenderly at the trees.

Ung Chil recalled the day the leader visited his works years before, when he said few factories had so many trees in the compounds and advised them to look after them.



Pointing at the trees the leader said, "Just look at them, Comrade Ung Chil. They were also bombed, broken, cut and scorched. But they survived and have so many boughs and twigs now. Because the American bombs were unable to harm their roots in the ground. Isn't it so, Comrade Ung Chil?"

"It is, dear leader!"

"The Yankees resorted to every means to force us to give in, but they couldn't touch our roots, the roots fed on the noble blood of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. In the last war, too, a lot of heroes faithful to the Party like Byong Du defended the roots at the cost of their lives. As long as the roots are kept alive, they are sure to put forth buds and twigs and bear fruits. No force on earth can hit our revolutionary roots."

After a few moments he resumed: "Comrade Ung Chil, we need iron more badly than ever before. We are going to develop heavy industry with priority while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. Only then can we recover from war wounds and build up our economic foundations to make the country wealthy and strong. Then we can quickly improve the people's living conditions and strengthen national defences in order to smash the US imperialists if they attack us again. This is the only way for us to take."

"Of course it is a brambly way. But we can do it for sure. We are the Koreans who defeated the Americans. We have the heroic working class and the basis of heavy industry. Even in the difficult days of the war the Party, looking ahead into the future, built large machine factories which will guarantee the priority development of heavy industry and trained technicians, too. If we make good use of them, we can tackle whatever tasks."

"We must build even larger open-hearth furnaces on the ruins of the old ones broken by the Americans and set up brick buildings where there were straw-thatched houses before, and show them the mettle of the Korean

people. Comrade Ung Chil, you think you can do it?"

"I do, dear leader. There is nothing impossible as long as we are with you," Ung Chil answered in a trembling voice, hugely excited.

"No, Comrade Ung Chil!" the leader said. "You are the source of our strength. Whenever I face hardship, I think of you comrades. Already I can see a magnificent works to be reconstructed by you."

The leader slowly ran his eyes over the whole compound of the works, full of dignity and confidence.

Before Ung Chil's eyes, too, came up the panoramic view of a great metallurgical centre which would rise from debris before long under the leader's great plan.

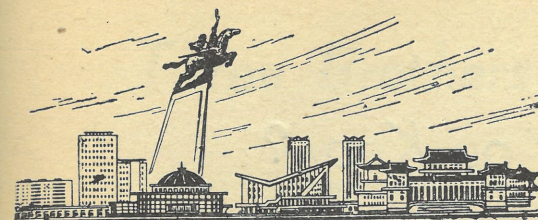
Rows of melting furnaces, giving off black clouds of smoke; open-hearth furnaces in which molten iron is boiling; rivers of molten iron gushing out with yellowish red sparks flying about like confetti; giant coke ovens built on the riverside; huge rolling shops with modern equipment; ramified railroads in the compound and waggons busily going up and down loaded with mountains of cauldrons, steel ingots and plates; multi-storeyed buildings, the windows glittering in the sun and an iron city covered with rustling green trees; happy inhabitants enjoying their lives; guns and tanks on the impregnable front line reliably defending all these....

Ung Chil could hardly suppress his excitement. He was unboundedly happy to have the great and wise leader and was proud of being one of his soldiers.

We will carry out the new task you've assigned us without fail, Ung Chil pledged to himself.

Our history of iron begun under the guidance of the great leader will resume under his command, startling the world with countless miracles.

(The End)



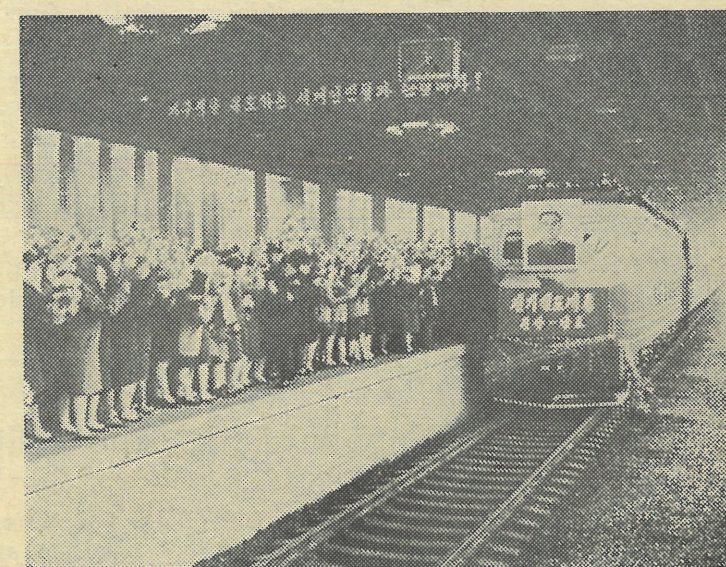
News

Pyongyang-Nampo Railway Electrified

Of late the Pyongyang-Nampo railway switched over to electric traction and its traffic capacity increased largely. It is another success achieved by railway constructors and their helpers in carrying through our Party's policy for revolution in transport.

Upholding the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of our Party, the railway constructors, speed campaign youth shock brigaders and assistants carried out in over 90 days the huge-scale project—erecting electric poles, laying on electric wires, building substations and expanding station yards—at the Chollima speed plus the speed campaign.

To greet the historic Sixth



Congress of our Party as a congress of victors the railwaymen and railway constructors continue to make innovations to normalize the transport of the electrified railway at a high level and

are carrying on vigorously the electrification of another section, following the example of hidden heroes who have been boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution, the country and the people.



Do You Know?



Day of Agricultural Working People

March 5 is the day of our agricultural working people. This day was fixed to commemorate the warm love and favour of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our people, for our peasants.

The great leader promulgated the historic law of agrarian reform on March 5, 1946, the year after he liberated our country through the

arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Under this law feudal landownership was abolished once and for all in our country and our exploited and oppressed peasants became masters of land.

Our peasants successfully carried out the unique policy of agricultural cooperation set out by the great leader

and turned our countryside into a socialist modern one best to live in and became civilized and happy agricultural working people under the bright rays of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Every year our agricultural working people therefore greet this day with colourful celebrations and sing the praises of the great leader's lasting feats performed for the final solution of the rural question, and renew their resolution to be faithful to him forever and thoroughly apply the Juche farming methods worked out by him.

National Landscape Exhibition

A national landscape exhibition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held recently. Exhibited there were more than 200 pieces.

Many of them won high appreciation of the visitors.

The Korean painting "Twin Rainbows" depicts Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu-san mirroring twin rainbows, the Changgun (General) Peak soaring high against the background of blue skies and a tourist party standing on the mountain with a red flag flying. It well shows that Mt. Paekdu-san is a historic place imbued with the spirit of revolution and the sacred mountain of revolution.

The Korean painting "A Seething Construction Site at Night" gives a depiction of the spirit of our working people racing ahead vigorously, through an evening view of the construction site of the grand modern health centre taking shape in the Chollima Street of Pyongyang.

The Korean painting "The Native Village at Dusk" depicts the happiness of our farmers in the bountiful countryside through a vivid representation of an evening scene of the modern socialist countryside visited by a bumper harvest.

The works on display at the exhibition well show the achievements made by our landscape painting.

Three Brothers—Workteam Leaders

—Three Brothers, Returnees from Japan, Who Work with the June 4 Rolling Stock Factory—

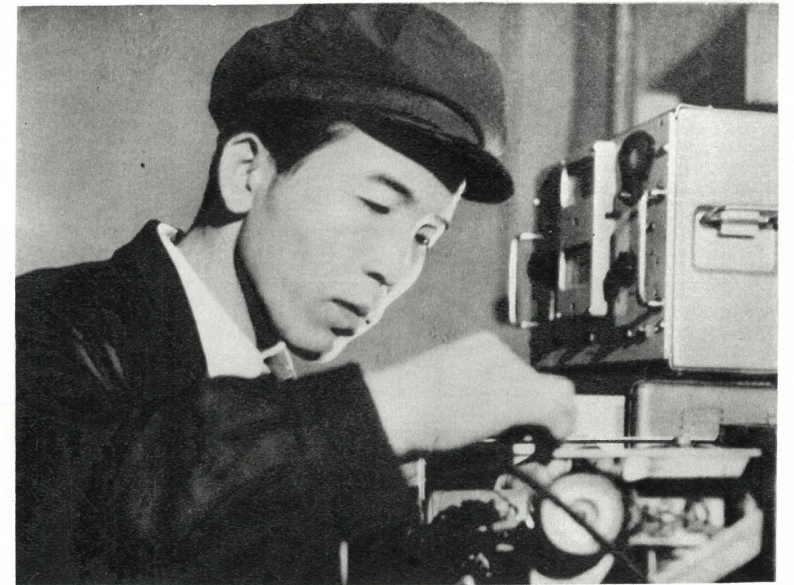
Three brothers exchange their good experience in production and study



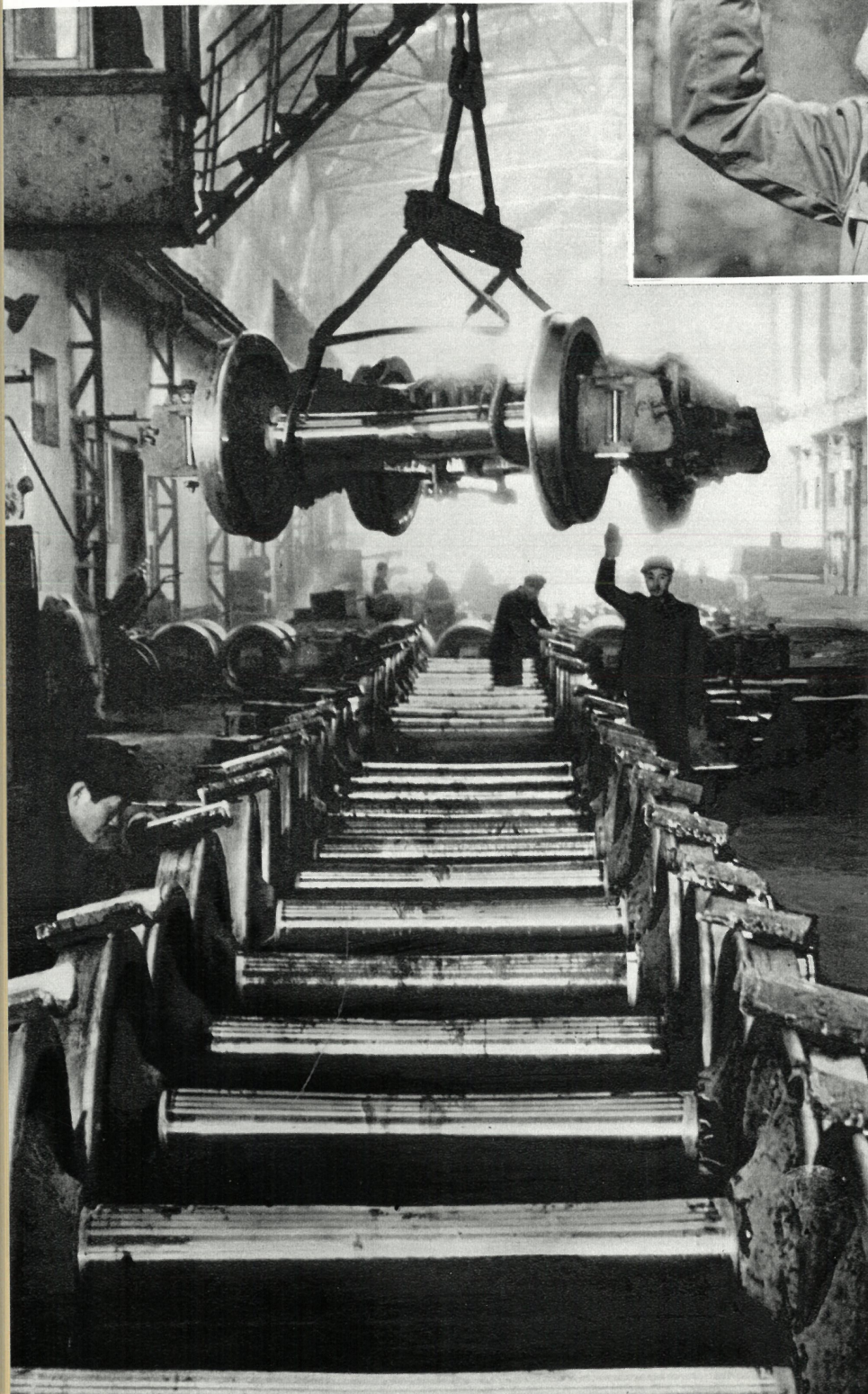
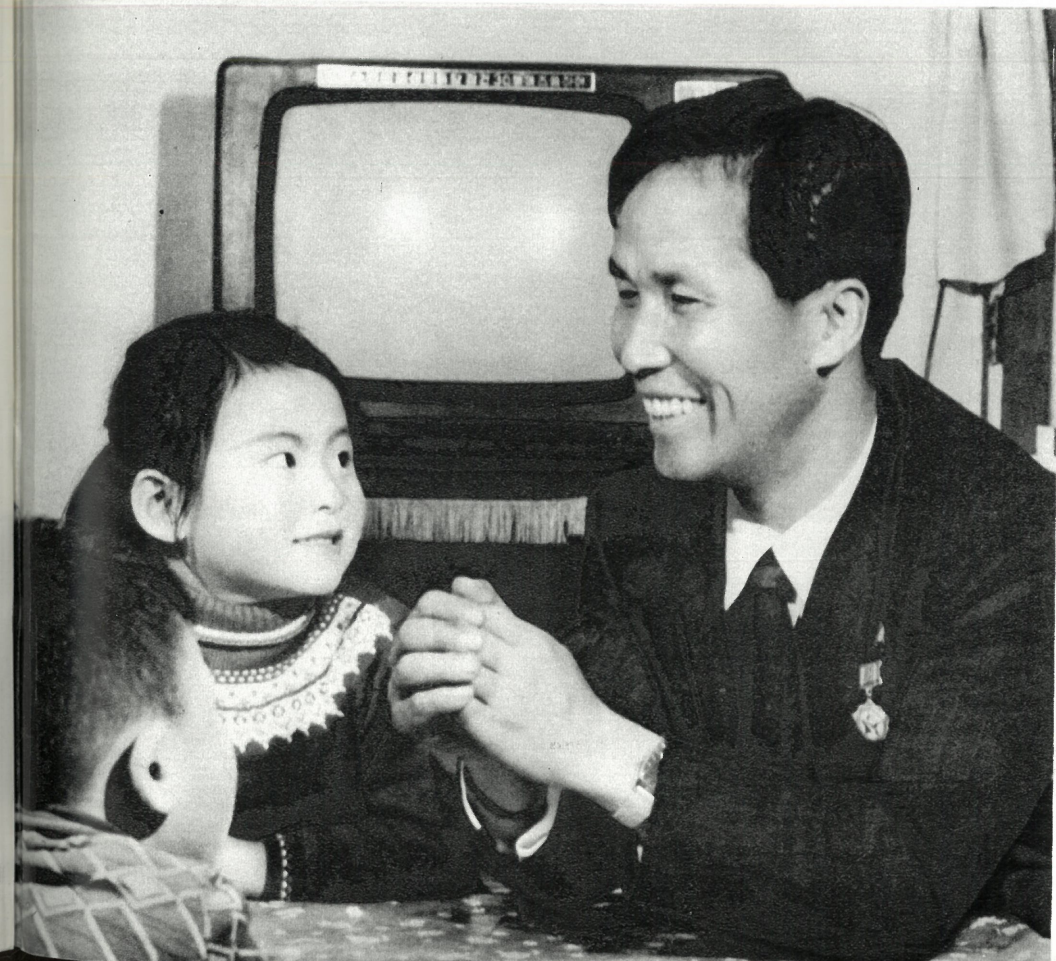
Labour Hero Kwon Jang Il,
assemblage workteam leader,
commands his men in wheel
assembling



Automation workteam leader
Kwon Jin Mok is now a radio
engineer



At home



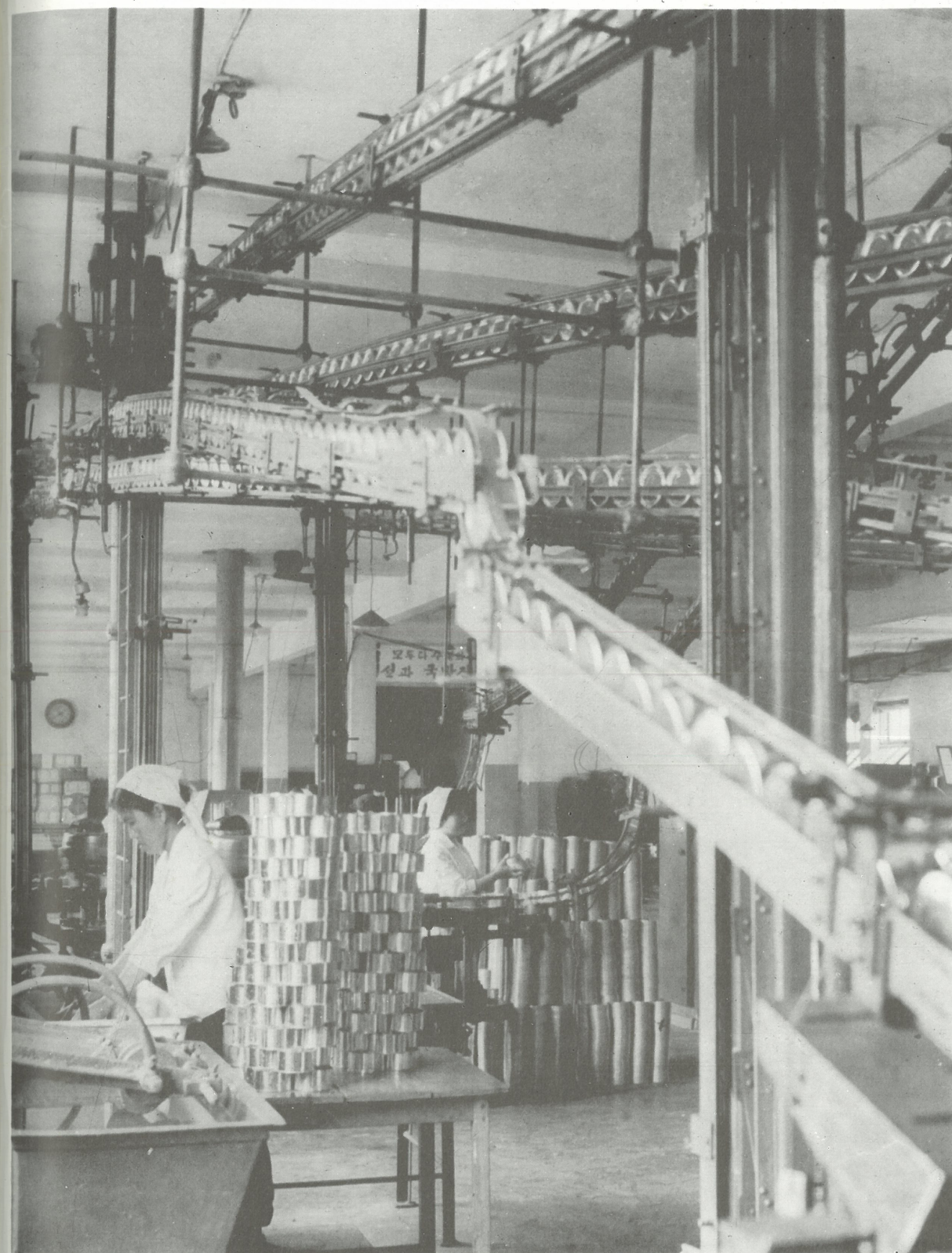


Three brothers come to work

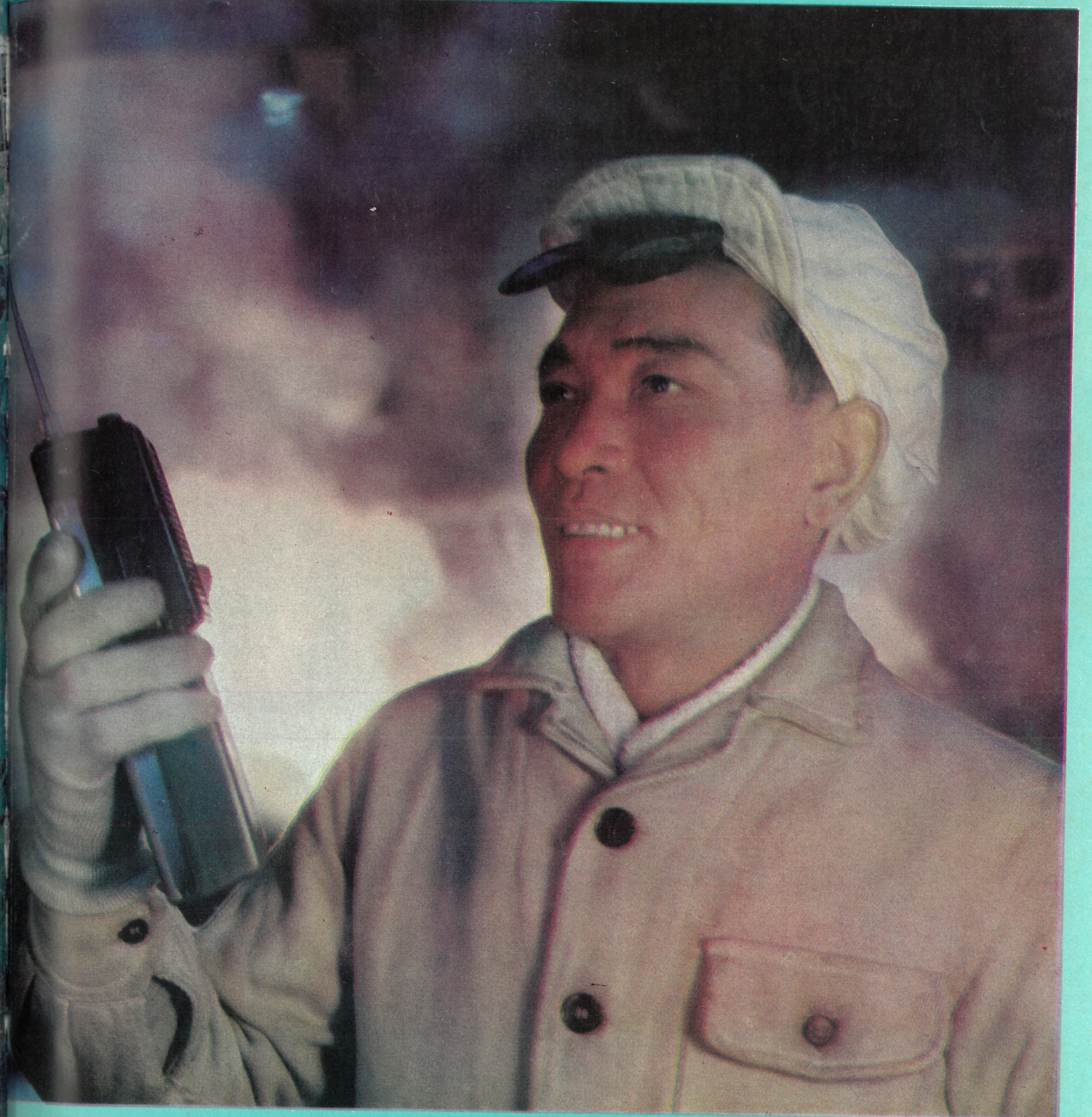
Repair workteam leader Kwon
Jang Dok trains skilled workers



Kwon Jang Dok loves music



No. 13502



Korea Today

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